PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. L. FRITZ
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Front Room, Over Postoffice.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE.—Room No. 3, COLUMBIAN building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Exe's Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on second floor, third room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Third floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Mowers' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
Pensions and Bounties Collected.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30-86.

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Conveyancer, Collector of Claims.
—AND—
LEGAL ADVICE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, &c.
Office in Dentler's building with F. P. Billmeyer, attorney-at-law, front rooms, 2nd floor Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-9-86.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov24 86 1y.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market treet.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
J. J. BROWN.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence on Third street near Methodist church. Diseases of the eye a specialty.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room; hot and cold water; and all modern conveniences,

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 8, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 1"

Bloomsburg Fire and Life Ins. Agency.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
M. P. LUTZ
(Successor to Freas Brown)
AGENT AND BROKER

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:	Assets
Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford,	$ 9,598,988.97
Hartford of Hartford	5,286,609.97
Phoenix of Hartford	4,778,409.13
Springfield of Springfield	3,069,963.98
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,512,782.29
Guardian of London	20,605,393.71
Phœnix, of London	6,924,563.43
Lancashire of England (U. S. branch)	1,642,195.00
Royal of England " "	4,853,564.00
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J.	41,379,298.33

Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.

FIRE INSURANCE
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
GERMAN AMERICAN INS. CO., NEW YORK.
GREENWICH INS. CO., NEW YORK.
JERSEY CITY FIRE INS. CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS. EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Barton's building, Main street, below Market, five doors below Kleim's drug store, first floor.
To be open at all hours during the day
NOV 23-'87

Exchange Hotel,
BENTON, PA.
The undersigned has leased this well-known house, and is prepared to accommodate the public with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel.
27may'87] I. SAMUEL DRAKE, Proprietor.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH
HOW ALMOST EVERY LADY should know. Send stamp. BAKER REM. CO., Box 156, Buffalo, N. Y.
PERSIAN BLOOM, Best Complexion Beautifier, Skin Cure and Blemish Eradicator known. Send 25cents for trial package. Address as above.
nov25n.c&coly.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIA OFFICE

Best Pianos! Lowest Prices!!
D. S. ANDRUS & CO.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Steinway, Sohmer, Kranich & Bach Fischer, Emerson, Pease
PIANOS,
AND THE CELEBRATED
Wilcox & White Organs.
Pianos Tuned and Repaired by competent workmen.
Send for Catalogues.
21 WEST THIRD ST.,
Williamsport, Pa.
nov11-87-1y.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS. SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS &C
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

BOOK MAKING and BINDING.
Business men who have tried it find it greatly to their advantage to have Account Books made to order, to suit their special needs. Every kind of Blank Book, with or without printed headings, Check Books and Ruled Blanks I make in the best manner at honest prices. Unexcelled facilities for Numbering, Eyleting, Perforating, Punching and Stamping. Work for county and borough offices especially solicited. Miscellaneous Book Binding of the highest class. Missing magazines supplied. Estimates and particulars cheerfully furnished.
J. W. RAEDER,
7 and 9 Market St.,
WILKES-BARRE.
sept6-1y&bro.

Spring Speciaties
AT
LOWENBERG'S.
Light Colored Cheviots in
SACK
and 4-Button
CUTAWAY
SUITS,
WITH LOW CUT VESTS.
Fine Dark Blue and Black Worsteds, Corkscrew, Broadwale Diagonal and Block Worsted in Sacks and Cutaways, and
HANDSOME
OVERCOATS,
a special leader at $5.00
Very Pretty Children's
SUITS
Plain or pleated and belted in dark and light colors.
PRINCE ALBERTS
in all qualities.
NICE LIGHT SPRING
Sailor Suits
with Blue and Gray, also,
KILT SUITS
with Pleated Skirt for smaller Children
AT
D. LOWENBERG'S

INSURANCE AGENCY OF
J. H. MAIZE,
Office 2nd floor Columbian Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
LIFE.
Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, members 41,943. Paid to beneficiaries $4,051,628.17. Insures non Masons.
Travelers Life and Accident of Hartford.
FIRE.

CONTINENTAL of New York,	$5,238,961.26
AMERICAN of Philadelphia,	2,301,267.66
NIAGARA of New York	2,260,479.96
Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Co., of London, the largest in the world, and the Imperial of London.	

A liberal share of the business is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. H. MAIZE, Agent.
June 1, 1888, tf.

CROWN ACME
THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.
It gives a brilliant light.
It will not smoke the chimneys.
It will not char the wick.
It has a high fire test.
It will not explode.
It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.
WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON
With any other illuminating oil made.
We Stake Our Reputation,
As refiners, upon the statement that it is
THE BEST OIL
IN THE WORLD.
Ask your dealer for
CROWN ACME.
DANVILLE OIL COMPANY.
Trade for Bloomsburg and Vicinity Supplied by
MOYER BROS.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
sept2-1y.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
G. W. BERTSCH,
THE MERCHANT TAILOR.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.
Store—next door to First National Bank,
MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg Pa.

Wyoming Commercial College
This Institution is a high grade Business College, giving instruction in every department of business education. In addition to the regular business course it makes a specialty of Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, and Ornamental Penmanship. The prominent feature of the Commercial Course is its practical character. Nearly every set of books has been taken from first-class business establishments, and a large proportion of the course in book-keeping is made up from our system of actual business practice, unsurpassed in the scientific application to modern business methods. A larger proportion of our graduates regularly obtain first-class positions than from any other commercial college in the state. Year begins Aug. 29, 1888. For circulars address W. L. DEAN, Principal.
July 27 3t Kingston, Pa.

White's COLLEGE of COMMERCE, Buffalo, N. Y. or Clark's Business College, Erie, Pa., for circulars. The best and cheapest schools in America. Actual business interchange. Scholarships good in either College. Graduates assisted to positions. Mention this paper.
CLARK & PERRIN, Proprietors.
aug 3-d-4t.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Send stamp for price list. to JOHNSTON & SON, Pittsburg, Penn. aug 3-d-4t.

Hay Fever CATARRH
is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat. The acrid discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.
Try the Cure.
ELY'S
CREAM BALM.

HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. aug 3-d-4t.

J. R. SMITH & CO.
LIMITED.
MILTON, Pa.,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS,
By the following well known makers:
Chickering,
Knabe,
Weber,
Hallet & Davis.
Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.
Catalogue and Price Lists
On application.
Sept3-86tf.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, ETC., ETC.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Sts.
Orders will receive prompt attention.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.
Any book learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
Speaking without notes.
Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Piracy condemned by Supreme Court.
Great inducements to correspondence classes.
Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, and others, sent post free by
Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.
al7 d4t

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO. 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. June 15-1-4t.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII NO 32
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 21

Some Devices of Freaks.

QUEER INVENTIONS IN THE PATENT OFFICE WHICH ARE USELESS.

W. A. Croffut gives the following interesting account of some odd patents in the N. Y. *World*:

Congress is about as full of cranks as the inventors' guild is. If anything could get a hearing in the House, at the present time, an appropriation to experiment in perpetual motion would have a good chance. It is not so many years since Congress appropriated $30,000 to enable Robert Brisbane to demonstrate his "grand project" of transporting goods by rolling iron spheres through a pneumatic tube. He dug a deep ditch from the Capitol to the Public Printing Office, half a mile, began to build a brick cylinder in it and then applied to Congress for more money. This request was declined, and Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, laughingly said, "All I want to know is whether there is money enough left to fill up the hole." This proved to be the case, the contractor filled the hole, and Brisbane filled the circumambient air with curses and left.

The House Committee on ventilation last month voted to encourage one Du Bois, to build a vast flying-machine, 600 feet long and 100 feet wide—that is, it voted that if he should build such a vehicle and prove its utility to the Secretary of the Navy he should then be reimbursed the total amount of its cost up to $75,000. It was not a very reckless offer. Du Bois applied for a patent, and Commissioner Hall straightway refused it on the ground that there is nothing new about the contrivance, except its great size, and this would only increase the magnitude of its failure. I saw the crank to day wandering around the lobbies of the House to "get another hearing." S. S. Cox says the Du Bois balloon ought to go up in the *Bois de Boulogne*.

Every week, from some direction, comes to the patent office an application for a patent for perpetual motion, for there is abroad through the land an unfounded rumor that the Government has offered a million dollars for the discovery of such a device. No contradiction corrects the impression, any more than it does the equally preposterous delusion that somebody has offered to pay $100 for a million postage stamps. When each new claim for perpetual motion arrives Commissioner Hall merely writes back: "Please file a working model and your application will be considered." This always puts a stop to it, for the model never works.

The Commissioner showed me yesterday two old volumes, "Perpetuum Mobile," a chronicle of the various devices for perpetual motion. The first were made two thousand years ago, and since that time the delusion has stumbled through so many complicated failures that all governments are justified in doing what the French Academy did as early as 1775—refuse to consider any invention which claims to give power without an equivalent expenditure of energy. This is the place to say that Mr. Hall gives greater satisfaction than any other Commissioner the Patent Office has had for many years. He is not a trained expert in patents, as he ought to be, but he has good practical sense, quick perception, patience and impartiality, and a regard for justice that is generally acknowledged.

OTHER CRAZY SCHEMES.

Application was made some time ago from Kentucky for a patent for "tying a weight of specific gravity to a cows tail to keep her from switching it when you are milking."

The ingenious rustic failed to decline specific gravity, and he was very much surprised to get an answer from the examiner: "Patent refused. Idea old. Seems to be virtually the same as that invented by the Squire of Spain's most famous knight. When the mule brayed and disturbed his sleep Sancho Panza noticed that it always elevated its tail simultaneously, so he tied a weight of specific gravity to the mules tail so that the sleep of Don Quixote was disturbed no more."

An odd patent has been granted to shut the moth miller out of beehives. A rural observer noticed that, by some curious provision of nature, the moth-miller got into beehives at the very time chickens went to roost. He acted accordingly, and his device makes the weight of the chickens when they fly to the roost, close a gate at the mouth of the beehives, which effectually excludes the moth. The inventor thoughtfully says, in his application: "But I expect that, after a time the miller may get sense enough to keep watch of the chickens and come in a few minutes earlier."

An applicant for a gas patent proposes to make gas by "heating air red hot!"

A funny patent, for which there is not an extensive sale, is a spiral spring for mules' feet, to elevate the animals eight inches from the ground. This is for use only in war, and enables a howitzer to be fired from a mule's back without breaking his legs by the recoil. It is said to fill a mule with astonishment and to make him seasick.

FARMERS GET IN THEIR WORK.

Another patent, actually granted, somewhat analagous to this, is for stilts for a horse. They are adjustable, and can be fastened on two legs of a horse on the same side, "so as to plough with the animal on a side hill!" The opinion of the horse concerning the value of this invention is not on file. In one of the cases of the Patent Office is a "tape worm trap," for which a patent was granted. It provides for baiting a hook in a peculiarly seductive manner and artfully lowering it down the throat of the afflicted person. The department did not insist on seeing it in action.

The agricultural contrivances are very numerous, and some of them are so ingenious as to suggest that the inventor must have sat in the warm corner of the fire place and thought about them all winter. One farmer has utilized a horse's step by fastening a corn planter to each of his fore feet, so that in driving him across the field he will punch the seed into the ground and cover it at every step all day, for his boots are filled with corn.

Another presents a curious combination of war and peace in "the cannon plough," the iron plough-beam being hollow and charged with a cannon ball, so that if Cincinnatus is attacked by the Æqui in the open field he may merely touch off the plough-handles and scatter dismay and destruction among the advancing enemy. But in this valuable device, as in so many others, the brute creation are lost sight of, and there seems to be no arrangement for suddenly wheeling the unsuspecting mule around out of the way of the posterior grape shot. This omission should be remedied before the remarkable combination plough is brought into general use.

A patent exists for mounting a house on wheels so that it may be turned around on a circular track, the benefit being that every part of the residence is thus alternately brought to the front gate, and the sun, which is notoriously limited to a semi-circuit, is made to shine into every window in spite of the laws of the solar systems. I am sorry to report that this patent is nearly run out, and that if people with cavernous and darksome rooms would take advantage of it they must do so without delay.

PATENT AGAINST EARTHQUAKES.

There is a patent for putting springs under a house to keep an earthquake from tumbling it down—by the inventor of the how itzer-resisting mule.

There is a patent for sinking a steam boiler so deep in the earth that the great heat would generate steam for use on the surface—thus avoiding explosions and saving fuel. It is the opinion of some geologists that sufficient heat for this would be obtained at a depth of about three miles.

Worthy of notice here is the scheme for supplying cities with milk. The inventor proposes to lay a complete system of pipes, fill them with water to keep them pure and cool, and let in milk at the end! This would seem to be a case of incidental protection for the producer.

An application was made for a patent for "a device to enable a dog to turn a short corner," but it is yet hung up in the Patent Office on account of doubts as to its utility. The inventor said he had noticed that a dog, in turning a corner rapidly, always projected his tail in an opposite direction, striving thus to overcome the momentum. This claimant claims a palm leaf fan so tied to a dog's tail that it will operate vertically, and thus enable him more readily to alter his course.

A curious patent has been granted "to enable trains to avoid collisions." It provides that one train shall be supplied with a prolonged inclined cow-catcher in front and rear, so that the other train appearing unexpectedly, instead of telescoping, will run right up on the top of it and over on to the level track at the other end! The inventor is now cudgeling his brain to decide which train shall be the climber and which the climb. The department did not demand the production of a working model nor the performance of the feat.

Another curious patent is a stupendous swing to be elevated above the railroad depot, containing such passengers as desire to take the next express train, which does not stop. When the train is sighted, the swing is oscillated, and when it goes thundering underneath the swing moves gently in the direction the train is going and quietly spills the passengers into the cars. This invention has not yet been tried, and the report that Commissioner Hall has applied for a front seat in the swing at the first trial is entirely unfounded.

PORTABLE FOOT-WARMER.

A new foot-warmer that attracts some attention in a showcase is a forked rubber tube that runs down over the chest and down the pantaloons legs and into the boots. The method of conveying caloric to the lower extremities is the revels of complicated. The wearer simply blows in at the top of the tube.

Dr. Mary Walker has taken out a patent to teach children to spell by the use of rebuses and conundrums.

One of the curious patents of recent years is a wooden cat covered with luminous paint to scare away rats. whether real cats are apt to be phosphorescent at night, the rats have not yet reported.

An application was recently made for "a machin to manipulate numbers for a creation of values." Careful examination of it showed a new gambling device.

A patent for a church collection-box was taken out by a Methodist deacon of Connecticut recently. It is so constructed that the surface box instantaneously turns over, depositing each coin into a lower box. This prevents money being taken out of the box, and it exposes those who pretend to make an "offering' but do not, for the gesture is not followed by the jingle.

An odd and valuable invention has recently been made to hermetically seal up live fish for transportation. It has long been known that fish would die in a very few days if the water was exposed to the air, but just now, for the first time in the history of the world, it has been discovered that they will live in the same water for weeks and perhaps months if closely sealed up air-tight.

The slot machines, which, "move if you drop in a nickel," instead of bbing new, as generally thought, were in use 2,000 years ago and doled out holy water at the Temple of Diana.

There is a heap of trouble in Louisiana between a Baptist parson and one of his flock, each claiming to be the discoverer of the efficacy of a chalk mark around a table leg to prevent ants ascending. It is contended that the ant develops formic acid and when he encounters the chalk the contact is followed by instant effervescence and an explosion.

Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, applied here for a patent for perpetual motion thirty years ago. Occasionally some such device gets past a sleepy examiner, as, for instance, the patent for a propeller screw turned by the water at the bow of a ship and turning a wheel at the stern to move the ship. These are called in the department "half-past-two-o'clock patents."

I haven't time to go any further in this direction, but to the inquisitive correspondent the Patent Office is a mine of gold.

Conductor—Heavens, Mose! why do you want to hang yourself?

Suicidal Porter—Hain't I got 'nuff to make enny man hang h'se'f. Thar's twinty-fo' par's' ob shoes in dis kyar, an' nineteen am russet leather, while de res am owned by wimmen. Fair well, vain world, I'se gwine home.

Do They Love the Laborer?

WHAT CLASS DO THE REPUBLICANS SYMPATHIZE WITH?

From the Philadelphia Record.

As if wholly conscious and half ashamed of his position as the advocate and the apologist of legalized spoliation and robbery Blaine exclaimed to the crowd in Boston:

This is a fight for the strong arms and the sturdy hearts of the American laborers.

Who are these laborers concerning whose arms and hearts Mr. Blaine is so solicitous?

Not the carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, plasterers, butchers and bakers? These workingmen know the tariff only in its extortions.

Not the telegraph operators, the railroad engineers, firemen and switch tenders? The tariff cannot add a cent to their earnings.

Not the lumbermen of the west nor the fishermen of New England? For these laborers are alike in the grasp of tariff-fed trusts.

Who, then, are the laborers whom Mr. Blaine is so anxious to protect? He does not mean the $5-a-week Hungarians in the Passaic woolen mills of that eminent protectionist, Mr. E. H. Ammidown?

Nor can he mean the French workingmen imported by Claude Chaffangon the millionaire silk manufacturer of Hudson, New Jersey, who deducts each week one-tenth of their pay until the cost of passage shall have been recovered?

Nor can Mr. Blaine refer to "the strong arms and the sturdy hearts" of the Poles and Bohemians over whom Pinkerton's troops stood guard while their cheap labor was driving American workingmen out of the steel mills of Andrew Carnegie?

Nor to the fresh loads of contract Italian labor just landed at Castle Garden and on their way to the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania? This importation of "American labor" is altogether too recent to have elicited Mr. Blaine's tender concern.

Mr. Blaine cannot frighten any of these laborers by telling them that the factories and mines would be run at half wages if the Mills bill should be passed. The protected monopolists who own the mills and mines, and who pay not a farthing more than the Castle Garden market rate for the raw material of human muscle, have got the wage rate down to the starvation standard now, and cannot mark it down any lower.

Since Mr. Blaine does not mean all nor any of these laborers, for whom is he making this tariff "fight?" Let him stand up in his next speech and honestly confess that he is making this fight for the lumber and salt trusts, for the Bessemer steel ring, for the tin-plate association, for the Carnegies, for the Ammidows, the Chaffangons and the rest of the beneficiaries of tariff spoliation! Let him make a clean breast of it and admit that, from the day in which he entered public life down to this hour, he has never been on any side but that of monopoly!

The professions of sympathy for American workingmen of which he and the rest of the tariff mountebanks are so profuse are only the blind behind which they may more effectually do the bidding of their monopolistic masters. When they talk of making a fight for "the strong arms and sturdy hearts" of American laborers they are adding cheap cajolery and insult to the injury which the tariff inflicts upon every workingman in the land. These strong arms and sturdy hearts need no such champions and no protection except from tariff greed and rapacity. The intelligent workingmen of this country are quite able to penetrate the disguises of the howling dervishes of protection, and to understand what inspires their sham frenzy of zeal in behalf of honest labor. When they undertook to make war upon so moderate and so just a measure as the Mills bill they betrayed their servility to monopoly and the utter hollowness of their pretenses in behalf of working men. For this and for all the rest of all their tariff frauds and humbugs they are about to receive so tremendous a kick in the rear from the American people as will knock the talk out of them for many years to come.

Why Wages are Low.

FORCED EMIGRATION BRINGS HORDES OF PAUPERS TO OUR SHORES.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The immigration investigation was resumed in the Westminster Hotel to-day. There were present Congressmen Ford, Oates, Guenther and Spinola.

The first witness called was Julius Oppenheimer, manufacturer of cloaks and suits. He said he had been in the cloak and suit business for eleven years and usually employed 100 hands. In former years three-fourths of his employes were females and to-day the sexes are about equally divided. The wages paid at present were 10 or 12 per cent. lower than ten years ago. Witness did not think the decrease was due to the immigration of Poles. His line of examination was suspended while Congressman Ford interrogated the witness as to the reason why Marion Preston, who gave testimony before the committee, was discharged. The explanation was that his partner, Mr. Willinski, got excited after reading the evidence given by Marion and, on the impulse of the moment and discharged her.

He was sorry for it and would give the girl work if she wanted it. He objected to her making fun of his partners manner of speaking.

The most interesting testimony given was that of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He described the features of his organization and those of the Central Labor Union and the Knights of Labor. He said the Federation of Labor was composed of 5,00,000 members. Four years ago the persecution of the Jews in Poland had driven thousands of that race to America. They were employed in the cloak factories and cigar factories, where they worked for very small compensation. The immigration from Hungary had reduced wages among the coal miners.

Witness has been recently in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and there witnessed deplorable poverty among the miners. Alien miners demoralized wages by working for low pay. The Hungarians came here because the coal barons advertise for them in Europe. Witness defined the phrase "pluck-me" as a store where miners were compelled to buy supplies because the proprietors were interested in the store. Miners' wages had fallen fifty per cent., while coal was high as usual.

Chairman Ford asked him his opinion of the present excessive immigration. His opinion summarized was as follows: He considers unhealthy and forced immigration a curse to the workingmen. Voluntary immigration he could not find any fault with. He cited an instance when in 1881 the cigar-makers working in the cigar factory of Asherman & Co., of Milwaukee, went on a strike that firm advertised in the Austrian newspapers for hands. The advertisements were highly colored and stated how happy people could live near Milwaukee and have good wages. The witness said that many people came from Bohemia upon reading these advertisements

May Fabrici, an Italian woman, testified. Her husband earns about fifty cents a day as a bootblack. On this his family of wife and two children exist.

Catherine Fabrici, her sister-in-law, earns fifty cents a day as tailoress working from 3 A. M. to midnight. Her husband is in Pennsylvania. When he is away it costs them twenty five cents per day to live and when home fifty cents per day.

The witness testified that the Italian boss, John Moroni, employed about five hundred Italians on the West Chester Race Course, at $1.20 a day. He charged a commission of $5 a head and made them purchase all their necessaries from him. He charged the Italians also fifty cents each a month for doctors' fees, but a doctor never came near the place to see them.

Can't Stop Emigration.

NO FUNDS TO KEEP CONTRACT LABORERS FROM LANDING.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Henry J. Jackson, superintendent at Castle Garden, was the first witness examined this morning by the Congressional immigration committee at the Westminister Hotel. Generally speaking, he said, the immigrants had of late years been of a better class, more intelligent and better fitted to succeed in their newly adopted country than the immigrants in earlier times. This conclusion, of course, applied to the English speaking people, Germans and Swedes; he of course excluded therefrom the Italians, Bohemians and Polish and Russian Hebrews, who had been coming over in such large numbers the last two or three years.

Mr. Jackson detailed to the committee at length the methods in vogue at Castle Garden in handling the immigrants, the examination and disposition of them, and the precautions taken to prevent improper persons being allowed to land permanently and be admitted to the country. He said 354 persons were returned last year; that was all that ought to have returned so far as the examination by the Castle Garden authorities disclosed.

NOT FUNDS ENOUGH TO DO THE WORK.

Mr. Jackson thought that the Castle Garden officials were not empowered to look after the detention of immigrants brought over under contract. The Treasury Department had requested the authorities to take steps toward having the law in this respect observed. The witness had read some correspondence with Secretary Fairchild on the subject. Mr. Fairchild requested the Garden authorities to do this, saying that his department was unable to undertake the work because no appropriation had been made to carry into effect the law prohibiting the importation of laborers under contract. The Castle Garden officials witness said, had not sufficient funds to do this. He was of the opinion that an attempt to execute the law by asking immigrants if they came here under contract would be farcical.

The witness thought the law governing the Castle Garden authorities was defective; the time allowed the officials to determine whether an immigrant should be admitted was too short; they could only detain an immigrant until the return of the steamer on which he or she came out, generally about a week; the Collector of the Port was the official who ultimately decided whether an immigrant whose right to be admitted was questioned should be permitted to land or not.

WHO ARE CONSIDERED PAUPERS.

Mr. Jackson said he should not consider an able-bodied farm hand, a man able to support himself by his labor, but who had no money, as a pauper and therefore liable to be returned. He would prefer such a man to an ordinary and perhaps physically weak clerk with $100 in his pocket. He thought the latter would be more likely to become a public charge than the former. On the average he thought the immigrants arriving in this country of late years were a better and more intelligent class than in former years. The immigrants did not bring on an average, as much money as formerly, particularly the Germans; the immigrants had, however, brought on an average a total of $8,000,000 in money into the country annually. The Slavs, Hungarians and Poles were not as desirable immigrants in some respects as the people of other nationalities, but there was this to be said about them; they never became a charge on the Castle Garden authorities after their arrival; they found a refuge and a living somewhere with their compatriots.

TO KEEP CRIMINALS OUT.

As to a practical scheme by which criminals could be kept from landing. Mr. Jackson said the best suggestion he had ever heard on that subject was that three months' notice should be given by all foreigners of their intention of coming to this country. Captain Francis W. Bell, a pilot of seventeen years' experience, testified that he had knowledge of the practice of two men in this city named Charles Lockwood and William McKay in securing naturalization papers for natives of Nova Scotia, and then placing them in command of American vessels within two weeks. Lockwood and McKay received $10 a head for the service. Lockwood told witness he was enabled to make citizens in the time mentioned because of his friendly relations with the son of Judge Moore, of Brooklyn.

William McKay, a ship chandler, acknowledged that he had secured naturlization papers for Evan Evans and one Nuller, both Nova Scotians. He knew a Brooklyn man named Ross, who had been a deputy sheriff and who had aided him in securing naturalizations papers from Judge Moore for men in whose behalf he had sworn. He declared that he never received a fee for his services when he went to Judge Moore's court to secure naturliization papers for his friends.

Survival of the Fittest.

WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES HAVE LONGER LIVES THAN MEN.

Professor Stanford E. Challie, dean of the medical faculty of Tulane University, says that in most parts of the United States women have a better expectation of life than men; they live longer and survive with more tenacity and success the vicissitudes that tend to shorten Existence.

The *Picayune* has heretofore discussed as a possibility, in view of the constantly increasing surplus of women over the numbers of men, that a state of society analogous to that attributed to the Amazons of antiquity might again occur. Here a learned physiologist presents a formidable array of figures to show that in the struggle of life the softer sex starts out with decided advantages of immunity from the assaults of death as compared with the males; that the women have better chances for development in all that makes up sane, sound and vigorous life. In a word, the men are on the down grade of health and morals, while the women possess all that conduce to their physical and moral superiority. Let us quote the words of our scientist:

The expectation of life for females is in every locality better than for males, but the difference in favor of females varies greatly, and to an extent inexplicable by me. The superiority of white females over males is greatest, and very great in New Orleans and Charleston; it is a little in Boston, Brooklyn and New York, and it is very slight and least in New Jersey and Massachusetts. The fourteen localities take, in reference to this superiority of females over males, the following order: New Orleans, Charleston, Cincinnati, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, District of Columbia, Baltimore, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Massachusetts, New Jersey.

Another singular fact is that while there is a slight superiority in Massachusetts of the females over the males, yet the males have the superiority from 2 to 10 years of age and that this male superiority is found in no other locality.

Why is all this possible? Our author replied:

Females are, in less number, guilty of vicious and hurtful excesses; they are more confined in the house and engaged in less hazardous occupations, and thereby they are less exposed to communicable diseases, to inclemencies of weather and to dangerous accidents. But these obvious causes, while explaining in part, fail to do so in whole. For at no time is the superiority of females as great as under 5 years of age, and such females are no more exposed than males to the above causes. For such reasons, vital statisticans have claimed that nature endowed the female with a stronger vitality, with greater vital endurance, and if there be better explanation I do not know it.

We are to believe, then, that while women are, in obedience to subtle forces of evolution, growing physically more perfect, and this would seem also to include advancement toward moral perfection, the men are declining in all vital characteristics. The women are growing constantly more beautiful and more numerous, while the men are in a corresponding ratio to retire from the world they have for so many ages dominated and controlled. By these mysterious potential agencies the men are dying, fading out of existence, and their last despairing gaze is to be fixed on a race of goddesses, "divinely tall and most divinely fair," crowding upon the stage where the tremendous tragedy of "Man and Woman" has been so long enacted, but now to be superceded by the inexpressibly peculiar and unknownable drama, "Woman."

It is to this ending that all the musty figures and dry bones of science presented above inevitably tend. It is the consummation of an implacable law which is destiny, declaring the survival of the fittest. It portends a grand future for woman, but it is much to be douted if Eve can be happy in Paradise without Adam.

A woman went into a big dry-goods house the other day to buy material for a gown. She selected, after a good deal of fussing, a gingham costing 12 cents a yard.

"How many yards are there in the piece?" she asked.

"There are eleven," the clerk answered, after counting.

"I will take ten," she said.

He suggested that she take the whole piece, but she insisted that he should cut off ten yards, and this was accordingly done.

"That is a remnant, I suppose?" she said interrogatively, taking up the odd yard, as he folded the goods.

"Yes, ma'am."

"You sell remnants cheaper, don't you?"

"Sometimes," the clerk said laconically.

"What will you take for this?"

"Twelve cents."

"But that was just what I paid for the piece."

"Yes, but I haven't any authority to mark goods down."

"Couldn't you send the cash boy to find the man that does mark them down so as to see what he would take?" the customer asked anxiously.

"Just now," the clerk replied, with a wicked wink to a brother clerk, "he is at his dinner, and I don't think he'll be in to-day."

"And you couldn't mark it down yourself and tell him about it?"

"No," the clerk said, smiling aggravatingly. "I couldn't really."

"Well," the woman said with a sigh, "then I'm dreadful sorry I had it cut, for I'll have to have that yard anyway, even if I do have to pay 12 cents for it. Ten yards wouldn't possibly do. But I ain't used to paying full price for remnants."

The clerk put the odd yard in and what the woman told her dressmaker is unfortunately not on record.

LOG CABINS were strongholds of love, contentment, health and happiness. Coon skins were nailed to the door and they were the happy homes of strong, healthy, noble men and women. The simple but effective remedies which carried them to green old age are now reproduced in Warner's "Tippecanoe," and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and other Log Cabin Remedies.

The Columbian

C. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1888.

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg at 2 p. m., on Tuesday, August 28, at the Bolton house, to nominate a candidate for auditor general, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

BENJ. M. NEAD, Secretary. ELLIOTT P. KISNER, Chairman.

The Luzerne County democrats have renominated John Lynch for congress.

Joseph A. Scranton has been nominated for congress by the Lackawanna republicans.

The result of the Montour County Convention last Monday gives Mr. Buckalew half the conferees in the congressional district, with Northumberland and Sullivan to hear from yet. It makes Mr. Ikeler's nomination for President Judge a certainty he having received large majorities in both counties.

E. N. Willard of Scranton has declined to accept the nomination tendered him by the republicans for assistant law judge of Lackawanna county. The convention adjourned without naming a candidate as none of the attorneys spoken of for the position would permit their names to be used.

John J. Metzgar has been nominated for President Judge by the democrats of Lycoming county. There was a contest between him and Judge Cummin, the present incumbent, but Metzgar was so far ahead that Cummin's name was not presented in the convention. Ten years ago Mr. Metzgar received the democratic nomination and Judge Cummin ran as an independent and was elected. It is not likely that he will do it again, as the situation is different now.

Mr. Blaine begins his speech-making as usual with a blunder or misstatements so glaring that every business man in the country recognizes its parentage at once. Contrasting the business situtation of the to-day with that of last year, in order to show how mischievous have been the effects of the President's message and the Mills bill, he says that business was prosperous last year, and that we have now entered upon a period of depression. This is not the opinion of the New York *Tribune's* financial editor, however. We put in the deadly parallel the sayings of the two authorities:

MR. BLAINE, AUG. 10.	THE TRIBUNE, AUG. 6.
The year 1887 was prosperous and the President at its close proposed a radical change in the industrial system which had produced that prosperity, and since that day there has been reversal and confusion in the commerce and manufactures of the United States.	The General Situation.—The general trade reports for the past week were of a satisfactory character, and the volume of business is reported equal to that of the date of last year.

The truth of the matter is that the *Tribune's* financial estimate of the present state of business, as compared with the period selected by Mr. Blaine, in rather under than over the mark. The trade journals represent the situation as decidely better than that of last year, and we venture to say that if the business men of the country were polled on the question, ninenty-nine in every hundred would say at once and without the smallest hesitation that there is a marked improvement in trade and in industry. *Bradstreet's* issue of August the 11 says that its special telegrams from leading cities "mark an increase of the improvement in the conditions of trade noticed last week." The same paper furnishes a table of railroad earnings for about two-thirds of the country's railroad mileage, showing that, notwithstanding the rate wars and the interference of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the State Railroad Commissions, "The earnings from January 1 to June 30 show an increase of 8 per cent. over the first six months of 1887, while over the same periods of 1886 and 1885 they are 13.7 and 22.6 per cent., respectively, greater." Immediately preceeding Mr. Blaine's blundering statement of the business situation is another statement equally untrue, that he is going to discuss a question on which he is "supposed to have a consistent record." His consistency is that of reckless misrepresentation. Nothing else would be consistency on his part. It is very evident that when he made his speech last evening he had not taken pains to inquire whether business was good or bad, better or worse than last year. It suited his purpose to represent it as being bad, and so he said it was bad and took the chances. "Burn this."—*Ex.*

The Mask Removed.

As predicted from the first, the Senatorial tariff bill will not be presented for consideration at all. This policy has been determined on by the direction of Blaine. It is also in conformity with Chairman Quay's idea. These gentlemen, after careful consideration of the question, have arrived at the conviction that the people can't be deceived by such transparent subterfuges, and that the only hope of the Republicans is to assume a bold front and fight down the demand for reduced taxation.

There is another danger presented by the presentation of a tariff bill. The Republicans of the Senate are widely separated in their opinions on the tax question, and the presentation of a tariff bill would disclose this want of unity, which would be disastrous. During the debate in the House on the Mills bill it was boasted by the Republicans that the Democrats were divided and the Republicans solid in their respective attitudes. The vote proved that there was more division among the Republicans than among the Democrats, and it looks now as if the introduction of a tariff bill in the Senate would result in the passage of the Mills bill by that body.

Thus all things combine to aid the Democrats in their effort to relieve the people of unnecessary and unjust taxes. The Republicans having removed their masks the people will at once understand that relief must come from the Democrats or not at all. The promise made by the Republicans to reduce taxation four years ago have now been formally repudiated and the tax burdened people will repudiate the party that thus trifles with their interests.—*Phila. Herald.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1888.

The Republican liars are now trying to get in their fine work. A report was sent out from New York to the effect that Mr. Cleveland had requested Mr. Brice to resign as chairman of the National Executive Committee, and that he had asked Senator Gorman to take the position. A more barefaced lie than the above was never published. Not only has Mr. Cleveland not requested Mr. Brice to resign, but he is entirely satisfied with management, and is in full accord with everything that has been done. Senator Gorman might have been chairman of the committee when it organized, but, owing to the prospective long session of Congress, he declined; but as a member of the committee he spends as much time as possible at the headquarters in New York, and Mr. Brice has had the benefit of his advice and concurrence in every move he has taken. There is no clashing of any kind, either among the members of the national committee or between them and Mr. Cleveland. They are all harmoniously working to bring about the election of Cleveland and Thurman, and they have no doubts about succeeding. This is official and may be relied upon.

Blaine has read the riot act to the republican Senators, and has set them all by the ears. He wants them to adjourn without passing any substitute for the Mills bill, and some of them are kicking in an awful manner. They were having a regular monkey and parrot time anyway in trying to agree upon a bill, but now that General Blaine has issued orders that they are not to report any bill at all, they are worse at sea than ever. There are quite a number of Senators who agree with Blaine, but a majority are in favor of reporting a bill. In the meanwhile, time, that waits for nothing, goes marching on, and what will be done remains in doubt.

Representative Matson's desk was, on Saturday, adorned with a handsome silver water pitcher and goblets, the gift of the employes of the Government printing office, given as a testimonal of their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf in having passed the bill giving them an annual leave of 30 days.

The fisheries treaty will be disposed of to-morrow. Of course it will be rejected, the republican Senatorial caucus having so determined. If this action results in a war with England the republicans will have to assume the responsibility therefor.

This week the country is to be disgusted by a special exhibition in the United States Senate of the old and tattered bloody shirt. The chief master of ceremonies is to be Billy Chandler, who has given notice that on Wednesday he will call up and make a speech upon his resolution providing for a Senatorial investigation of the Louisiana state election. Billy Chandler is very brave now, but when the actual fighting was going on, he was filling a well paid position in the Treasury department.

Representative Forney thinks that Congress will adjourn by September 10, and that the Senate will not act on the tariff bill.

There is a proposition on foot among democratic Congressmen to have Speaker Carlisle challenge Mr. Blaine for a series of twelve joint discussions on the tariff, to take place in twelve differeet cities. Mr. Carlisle has expressed his willingness, but whether Blaine will agree or not is doubtful.

The President has commited the sentence of the hazing naval cadets to 30 days imprisonment on board of a Government vessel, and the loss of half their annual leave. The original sentence was dismissed from the service.

The Senate has passed a bill amending the postal crimes act of June last. It is very comprehensive, covering about every case that can possibly arise from improperly using the mails.

Secretary Whitney has ordered the United States man of war Galena to go to Port au Prince, Hayti, and to remain there during the present disturbances, to protect American interests.

Senator Reagan made an interesting speech in the Senate Thursday on the President's message. He took occasion to show the fallacy of Mr. Blaine's speech in favor of trusts.

The report that the large appropriations made by Congress has wiped out the surplus for the current fiscal year, is believed to have been started by the republicans, in order to have some shadow of an excuse for abandoning their proposed tariff bill. Senator Beck says it is all nonsense; that there will be a big surplus this year, as usual and that the appropriations have been, with the exception of the river and harbor bill, under the estimates.

Indiana Republicans went to Chicago asking the nomination of Gen. Harrison for President on the ground that it would make the State surely Republican. Ever since General Harrison was nominated, they have been importuning ex-Gov. Porter to accept the nomination for Governor, on the ground that he was the only man who could pull Gen. Harrison through; the Republican candidate for President having proved uncommonly weak in his own State, by reason especially of the bitter opposition to him which has developed on the part of "organized labor." But Mr. Porter would not accept, and the Convention finally pitched upon a man named Hovey, who represents the pension mania in its most offensive form, his chief notoriety coming from the fact that he is an earnest advocate of the "service pension" scheme, which proposes to give a pension to everybody who served in the army. Now somebody is wanted to help Hovey pull Harrison through. Who better than the Greatest Living Statesman, endeared as he is to every true son of Inniana by the famous letter of December 10, 1884, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the State, as one in which "it is simply impossible that I can have a fair trial"?—*N. Y. Post.*

Damage by Storm in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Passengers arriving by the Texas and Pacific Railroad from Shreveport report that great damage to buildings and crops by the storms. Sugar houses and other buildings have been damaged or destroyed and crops blown down. A similar condition of affairs is reported from many points on the Morgan road. A sugar house on Vigenie's Magnolia plantation was demolished and five sugar houses in the vicinity of Jeanerette were badly damaged. The steam boat Warren had her chimney blown overboard at Baton Rouge Sunday and during the excitement which followed J. R. Lackett, one of the best known clerks on the river, fell to the boiler deck and broke his neck.

A. J. DERR STRIKES BACK.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN.

DEAR SIRS—I crave a little space in the columns of your valuable paper to show the voters of Old Columbia what kind of a man William Krickbaum is. In the last issue of the *Sentinel* he placarded at the head of the column a beast called a jackass, underneath the words, "did not bring his broken ring to the convention this time," a sly and mean way to call me a jackass. Let him call me that to my face and I will give him credit for what he makes out of it. A man with as infamous a record as he has. A man that made affidavit that he had no barrel of whisky at the jail when the books at the distillery of J. R. Fowler shows that William Krickbaum did buy a barrel about that time and paid for it. What did he do with it; he was not keeping a Hotel. Surely things look dark. Last fall I had a talk with Krickbaum about the candidates for commissioner, I told him we were going to put honest men on the ticket. He says: "to hell with your honest men; there is none in the county." I told him to hold on, he should not measure other people by his standard; it was too low, I told him we had men in this county that were as true as steel whose votes were not purchased for whiskey nor money. Again when he was defeated for nomination for Prothonotary by Mr. Snyder four years ago, what did he do? Did he stick to the ticket as formed? No Sir, he botted the ticket and voted for D. M. Kinter, a rank Republican. Not only that but counseled others to do the same and was the cause of ruining some of my friends politically by turning them from the true faith.

John B. Casey says of Krickbaum that he changed records in commissioners office. That charge still lays at his door. On the 14th day of June '86, Stephen Pohe makes an affidavit that said Krickbaum approached him and offered him $300 to vote for and use his influence to make him commissioners clerk, and Washington Parr, under oath says that a friend of Krickbaum's offered him $100 if he would use his influence to make him clerk. With all these charges staring him in the face he has the audicity to call decent men jackasses in that miserable sheet of his fitted only to vilify those who wont do his dirty work. I am more than amazed to see the support my Democratic friends gave him in the late contest. Surely they must have been blinded for a season or they would have supported Mr. Zarr, a man who is qualified in every respect to fill with honor the position to which he aspired. Now fellow Democrats what do you think of the record? Is it true? If so what will be his following at Harrisburg? Is he capable of making laws for an intelligent populace? Far from it. Not qualified by nature or education to vote for anything good, hence I conclude if he has any record at Harrisburg it will be outside of the Legislative Halls. Yours Truly.

A. J. DERR.

Old Time Statesmen.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THEM WERE YOUNG MEN.

THE REMARKABLY YOUTHFUL SET OF MEN KNOWN AS THE "FATHERS OF THE REPUBLIC"—EDUCATION IN THE DAYS OF OUR REVERED ANCESTORS.

The "fathers of the Republic" were not the sexagenarians and septuagenarians of their era, writes Edward P. Clark in the Chicago *American*. On the contrary, they were, as a rule, a remarkably youthful set of men. It is the "wigs, queues and kneebreeches" which have caused the misapprehension. The pictures in the school history show white-haired men who bear every appearance of being "well up in years," and the child instinctively thinks of them as old. Almost superhuman wisdom was required to discharge their almost impossible task, and it consequently seems as though they must have possessed the requisite wisdom and experience of the world. If the question were asked which of the two bodies, the convention of 1788 or the United States Senate of 1888, showed the highest average of age doubtless nine persons out of every ten would answer that the framers of the constitution were much the older.

Forty-one deputies from the various States subscribed their names to the constitution on the 17th day of September, 1787. The birthdays of all but four are known. Of these thirty-seven there were but five who were as old as sixty, and, in truth, one of these five did not complete his sixtieth year until the month after the convention dissolved. The Nestor of that body was Benjamin Franklin, who was more than eighty-one when it met. Roger Sherman came next in seniority, at sixty-six. Then followed two members each in their sixty-fourth year, and the deputy who was just turning sixty. But only one sixth of the whole number were entitled to be called old men.

Turn now to the extreme. Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, lacked several months of being 27 when the convention met; William Jackson, of Pennsylvania, was but 28; Charles Pickney, of South Carolina, only 29; Alexander Hamilton, of New York, was but a few months past 30; Rufus King, of Massachusetts, 32; Gouverneuer Morris, of New York, 35; and James Madison, of Virginia, 36. Twelve of the thirty-seven were under 40, and twenty less than 45 years old. A full third were thus within the class which, in speaking of age nowadays, we call young men. The average age of the whole number fell just inside of 45 years.

It would be a waste of speech to argue that the young men of the convention did their full share of the work. It is enough to have cited the great names just mentioned and to add that the committee to which the instrument was referred for final revision consisted of Johnson, aged 60; Hamilton, 30; Gouverneuer Morris, 35; Madison, 36, and King, 32. Bancroft calls Madison "the chief author of the constitution." Hamilton's work in the *Federalist* is conceded to have been the most potent agency in commending the instrument to the country and securing its adoption. Marshall, then only 33, furnished the powerful assistance without which Madison could not have secured the narrow majority by which their state was persuaded to accept it.

The Constitutional convention was not unique as a field for youthful achievement. Jefferson had been only 33 years old when he wrote the "Declaration of Independence." Hamilton was made Secretary of the Treasury by Washington, and began his great career as a financier at the age of 32. At the same time King, who had become a "carpet-bagger" to New York—since he represented Massachusetts in the Constitutional convention—was elected United States Senator at 34. Thirty had been fixed as the minimum age for Senators, and half of those first elected were between 30 and 35. A few years later Henry Clay came to the Senate, and was admitted, without thought that he was not eligible—the fact being that he did not reach the age of 30 until more than three months later.

No limit of age for the judiciary was fixed in the constitution, but if there be any place in the Government where maturity is demanded it is on the bench of the Supreme Court. Washington appointed as one of the early Justices, James Iredell, who was but 39 years old; John Adams agve a place to Bushrod Washington at 36, and Jefferson named William Johnson at only 32. This was simply the adoption of the Federal Government of the same principle which the States had applied to the choice of Judges. John Jay, who was made first Chief Justice of the United States at 43, had been appointed Chief Justice of New York when but 31. Iredell had been judge of the superior court of North Carolina when only 27.

The truth is that what we have come to consider tha especial era of old men was really the most remarkable period in our history for young men. They enjoyed a chance a century ago such as young men have never had since the civil war broke down temporarly some of the barriers against youth in public life, but the controlling forces were wielded by men whose average age was a number of years greater than that of their grandfathers, who held sway during the revolutionary period.

The youngest man in the United States Senate to day—Kenna, of West Virginia— was 35 years old when he took his seat, and nobody so young had been in the body for a long period before his appearance. He is now 40 and nobody else in the body of 76 members is so young, although, as we have seen, one-third of the Constitutional covention were under 40. More than half of the body, it has been shown, were less than 45 years old; only twenty-one of the present seventy six Senators, or but a trifle over a quarter, were less than forty-five years old when they entered the chamber. The average age of the Senate to-day is 58 years, against an average of only 45 years for the congress of 1787.

"Slow going," we are wont to call the ways of the eighteenth century; "a fast age" is the common description of our own period. Both expressions are misleading. Our conservative ancestors rushed their boys through college during their teens; two members of the Constitutional convention had graduated at 18, one at 17 and three at 16. New york college will not admit a boy until he has completed his 15th year, and the average age of graduation at both Harvard and Yale is between 22 and 23 years.

Thirty-two Trunks.

Thirty-two trunks! Think of it! Thirty-two trunks, stuffed with the products of European "pauper labor," brought into the United States by one family. What is to become of American labor if such things are permitted? Yet we have the authority of the *Tribune* for saying that one family that recently returned to our shores brought with it "thirty-two trunks and a score of parcels and bags." Surely, some wicked free trader, who has been over in London to caution English editors as to their utterances concerning American politics, must have been liying up to his nefarious principles and bringing back enough foreign-made clothing to keep his family going for years. But no; this does not seem to be exactly the case. The *Tribune* item, from which we extract this horrible piece of information, reads as follows:

Mr. Blaine's daughters have more or less of the vigor and energy of their father. Miss Margaret has been the business woman of the family during their trip, and in London just before sailing, she had a rich experience in getting their trunks together on the city of New York. In traveling about, the party had left trunks behind them in London, Paris and Scotland. These were all picked up as they returned, until thirty-two trunks and a score of parcels and bags were accumulated. They were simply amazed at the "plunder," as a London baggageman termed it. Many of the pieces had been sent to the wrong pier, and at the last moment it was discovered that seven pieces were missing. Mrs. Margaret set off to the pier some four hours before the City of New York sailed, and returned triumphantly in time to reship the trunks and take her place on the steamer.

Can this be true? No wonder that the London baggagemaster was amazed at the "plunder." But what was his amazement compared with that which must overcome the American workingmen who have just been reading Mr. Blaine's protests against the importation of foreign goods as the one thing that they must resist if they would save themselves from ruin? Can the Mr. Blaine who brings into this country, at one fell swoop, "thirty two trunks and a score of bags and parcels," stuffed with the handiwork of European "paupers," be the same James G. Blaine who discoursed on the abomination of importing foreign goods to Pat Ford's "workingmen" at Madison square on the very night of his arrival in this city.

Perish the thought! If this protection shrieker were the same man who brought over with him these "thirty-two trunks and a score of bags and parcels," then he is an extensive importer of foreign goods for the use of him and his family, and the veriest humbug alive. It must be some other Blaine, or else the *Tribune* would never have exposed him.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Fishery Treaty Rejected.

As has been clearly foreshadowed for some weeks, the new fishery treaty was on Tuesday rejected in the Senate by a strict party vote. But for the fact that there is a Presidential campaign upon us, the treaty would surely have been approved; but party is above honesty and the treaty falls.

The best evidence of the correctness of the Fishery treaty is in the fact that the extreme people of both Canada and the United States denounced it as a surrender, while considerate people on both sides approved it. Its rejection is simply political jingoism run mad.

But for the universal confidence of all business interests in the integrity and discretion of President Cleveland, there would now be grave apprehension of war with England; but while the President will submit to nothing that is wrong, he will demand only what is right, and there is universal faith in peace.—*Times.*

Converts to Cleveland in New Jersey.

After a careful investigation by a New York *World* reporter at Elizabeth N. J., of all the alleged conversions of democrats to the doctrines of the republican party only one such convert can be found, all the others proving to be bogus. Marsh H. Tucker, formerly a greenbacker, and who now says he will vote for Harrison, is the solitary proselyte in the high tariff faith. To offset Mr. Thurber's vote such prononced greenbackers as Benjamin Winer, some years ago the party's candidate for governor; James T. Morgan, who ran for assembly on the greenback ticket; Michael C. Brown, elected two years ago to the city council on the labor ticket indorsed by the democrats; William Darcy, George W. Hopping, and, in fact, nearly all of the Elizabeth greenbackers who in 1884, cast their votes for Butler, will this time vote for Grover Cleveland. In addition to this the Blaine Irishmen of the lower wards will not swallow Harrison, and no persuasion can get them to vote for him. Of 150 Irish democratic votes cast for Blaine in the Second ward four years ago Harrison will be lucky if he gets twenty-five. This time four years ago there were two Blaine clubs in this ward. Now there is not the slightest enthusiasm for the republican nominees and no sign whatever of an Irish republican club being organized. Among the accessions to Cleveland this time at Elizabeth is Edward Beck, the largest wholesale wine and liquor merchant in the city, and who has heretofore been a rank republican. Mr. Beck says that not only will he vote and work for the democratic candidate but that the Germans of New Jersey and New York will this year vote nearly solid for Cleveland and reform.

A Republican Farmer on the Tariff

I have been a farmer all my life, have voted the republican ticket since 1860, and have always been in sympathy with the party policy and platform till now. Of late the conviction has forced itself upon me that the war tariff is a very great injury to the farming class, and I know that many other farmers who have been studying the question feel the same as I do upon the subject. My reasons for this change of opinion are briefly these:

1. I have a small flock of sheep, and if the tariff were entirely taken off from wool it would make a few dollars difference with myself and the majority of farmers, even admitting all that is claimed by the protectionists. On the other hand, it is claimed, and it seems to me with good ground, that a removal of the tariff from wool would not affect our wool-growers, for the very simple reason that the imported wool is of a very different quality, and it is desirable to mix the two in the process of manufacture.

2. As to the tariff on wheat, it is of no benefit to the farmer or any one else, for the reason that we produce millions of bushels more every year more than this country can consume. No what is imported, but we export large quantities to England, where we must sell at free trade prices, and if we wish to exchange it for clothing, we must pay a tax to get it into the United States. And so it is with all else the farmer produces, he must sell under free trade, but to buy he must pay a ruinous war tax.

3. Coal, sugar, rice, salt, farm machinery, nails, hardware, drugs and oils, and all kinds of woolen and cotton goods, all of which the farmer must have, cost him from twenty to sixty per cent. more on account of the war tariff. Is it any wonder that some of us farmers are getting restless under this burden of taxation? Already our party is in danger of losing some of the western states because of a revolt among the farmers against its extreme tariff policy. The strength of the republican party has always been among the farmers, and it cannot afford to ignore their interests as its present leaders are doing.—*Danville N. Y. Express.*

Yours, H. J.

Montour County Convention.

The election of delegates to the democratic County Convention of Montour County was held last Saturday. The Convention was held on Monday. Andrew Heath was elected chairman.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, and Simon Krebs, of Danville, were placed in nomination for Congress. Mr. Buckalew receiving 16 votes to Mr. Krebs 12 was given the conferees. Mr. Ikeler received 23 votes and Mr. Barkley 5 for president Judge. Mr. Ikeler was given the conferees. For associate judge, R. S. Simington was declared the nominee. For sheriff, Michael Breckbill received the nomination by acclamation. For represeneative, Dr. Hoffa, who has held the office for two terms, was nominated, he receiving 18 votes to W. H. Amerman's 8. Jacob Diehl received the nomination for jury commissioner. William Sidler was elected county chairman. Charles Rausch and Alexander Billmeyer were elected State delegates. Charles Chalfant was elected member of the State Central Committee. Alexander Billmeyer and Peter McCann were elected congressional conferrees. George Pfeifer and John Benfield were elected judiciary conferrees.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing Cleveland's Administration, the Mills tariff bill and approving Congressman Backalew's course in voting for it.

Blaine as a Burchard.

From the N. Y. World.

History is repeating itself. Harrison has his Burchard. And by a singular irony of fate the Nemesis is the victim of the three R's of 1884—Mr. Blaine himself.

Mr. Blaine's defense of trusts will do the Republican cause and candidate more injury than has been inflicted upon them by any hostile utterance during the canvass. When the real leader declared in his speech, the report of which he revised, that "Trusts are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere," he deliberately antagonized a powerful public sentiment. This sentiment holds that trusts are conspiracies to kill healthful competition and to arbitrarily raise the prices of universal necessaries of life. Suits to break up those dangerous combinations have been brought in this State and bills are now before Congress to forbid them.

President Cleveland and the Democratic party hold that representatives of the people have a "right to interfere" with these organized robberies, and that it is their duty to do so. Mr. Blaine says no, and pooh-poohs the subject as of no importance.

How Chairman Quay must kick himself for not having obeyed his instinct to "clap a muzzle" on the "Real Leader!"

Three Prisoners Break Jail.

Three prisoners, who regained their liberty of the corridors, escaped from the Williamsport jail Tuesday morning. Jailor Moore had opened the iron door in the passage that leads to the street, when the men attacked and overpowered him and then made a break for liberty. Two of them were serving light sentences, but John Morgan, a United States prisoner, is charged with the burglary of the post-office at Shenandoah. The escaping prisoners dashed off in different directions. The jailor gave chase and called lustily for assistance and was soon joined by other pursuers. One of the men, named Haywood, was overtaken and recaptured. Later Moran was found concealed in the cellar of a house, where he sought refuge. He, too, was returned to jail. The other prisoner, William Scott, is still at large.

Salt Rheum

The agonies of those who suffer from severe salt rheum are indescribable. The cleansing, healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled by any other medicine.

"I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it has done wonders for me. I had salt rheum very severely, affecting me over nearly my entire body. Only those who have suffered from this disease in its worst form can imagine the extent of my affliction. I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then the disease began to subside, the

Agonizing Itch and Pain

disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to be thoroughly purified, and my general health is greatly benefited." LYMAN ALLEN, Sexton N. E. Church, North Chicago, Ill.

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his legs, so bad that they would crack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STANTON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

From 108 to 135

"I was seriously troubled with salt rheum for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of salt rheum; my weight has increased from 108 lbs. to 135." MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn.

If you suffer from salt rheum, or any blood disease, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many others, and will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BYRON CLARK, A. M. M. D.

—SPECIALIST,—

In the Treatment of Chronic Diseases confines his Practice to such cases only as are so clearly and fully developed as to make a complete and positive Diagnosis without Questioning or allowing Patients to make a statement of their condition. On this basis of Positive Diagnosis, for treatment, Dr. Clark's Experience has become strictly unlimited by a Practice which in extent, variety and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none. Patients not cured by ordinary treatment or in doubt as to the nature of their disease, is Especially Invited.

DR. CLARK Originated, Teaches and Practices *Positive Diagnosis* and can be consulted at JAMESTOWN, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, ELMIRA and BINGHAMTON, Sept. 1, to Sept. 15, (see city list).

Eastern Pennsylvania and New York City.

BLOOMSBURGH, PA., Exchange Hotel, Saturday and Monday, Sept. 15 and 17.

BENTON, PA., Exchange Hotel, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

BERWICK, PA., Hoyt House, Wednesday Sept. 19.

CATAWISSA, PA., Susquehanna House, Thursday, Sept. 20.

DANVILLE, PA., Montour House, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 21 and 22.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Exchange Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25.

NEW YORK CITY, Grand Central Hotel, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, and each alternate week, up to March 20, '89.

Send for Dr. Clark's Paper "*The Chronic Practitioner*," Laboratory (P. O.) Pa. *Home L. Clark, A. M. M. D. Clinical Assistant.*

Aug. 24, '88-5w.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Zeigler deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, located upon the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Lightstreet, in Scott township Columbia county Pa., on

Thursday, September 20, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate consisting of

59 ACRES and 128 PERCHES,

of land, upon which is erected

Two Dwelling Houses,

barn and outbuildings. Beginning at a post in the public road and in the line of land of Furman Kressler, thence along land of same north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence along land of I. S. Kuhn south sixty-eight and one-half degrees, west one hundred and five and five-tenths perches to a post by a chestnut, thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east eighteen and nine-tenths perches to a chestnut stump, thence south seventy-five and one-half degrees, west sixty-four and four-tenths perches to stones by a pine, thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east thirty-one perches to stones, thence north seventy-nine and one-half degrees, east eighty-two and 9-10 perches to a post, thence south twenty-four degrees, east eight and two-tenths perches to a post, thence north fifty-six and one half degrees, east thirty-five and nine-tenths perches to a post, thence south crossing the public road thirty-four degrees, east thirty-three and three tenths perches along land of Rutter Kressler to a stone, thence north fifty-one and one-half degrees, east forty-three and eight-tenths perches to a post by a white oak, thence by land of Mellick north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-two and five-tenths perches to a post, thence by the same north forty-nine and one-fourth degrees, east twenty-seven and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, on which is also a fine

STONE QUARRY.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at striking down of property, one-fourth less ten per cent at confirmation absolute and remaining three-fourths Sept. 24, '89, with interest from Sept. 24, '88. Possession given April 1, 1889. The same also sold subject to the "comfortable maintenance and support of Elizabeth Zeigler during her natural life" as per the will of George Zeigler Sr., deceased, recorded at Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH E. ZEIGLER, Administrator.

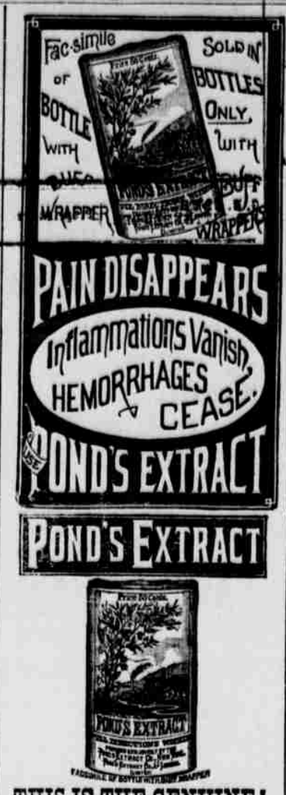
CHRISMAN, Atty. aug. 24.

LADIES Follow Directions CAREFULLY

Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest-polished stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers.

Meyer Brothers Jobbing Agents, Bloomsburg, Pa. aug. 24 '88-3 m.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIA OFFICE



THIS IS THE GENUINE!

Our *picture trade-mark* around every bottle. Cut this out and send it to your druggist. Refuse *any adulterated substitute* as you would *counterfeit money*. For 40 years, its healing fame has spread over Europe and America. Doctors prescribe it. All respectable druggists keep it, and recommend it. Thousands of families use it, and would not be without it. In sickness,

Every Drop Is Worth Its Weight in Gold!

Invaluable for Burns, Sunburns, Diarrhœa, Chafings, Stings, Piles, Sore Eyes, Feet, Inflammation and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

CAUTION.—See that the words "POND'S EXTRACT" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine. *Sold everywhere. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.*

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., New York.

DR. THEEL

538 North Fourth Street, bet. Green, Philadelphia, Pa. With 30 years (genuine) practical experience, guarantees to cure you more quickly, safely and permanently than any advertising physician, no matter who he may be from what College he graduated, or what he may claim to do. Dr. Theel confines his advertising physician (So-called specialists), who can cure him in the correct diagnosis and successful treatment of all Curable

SPECIAL DISEASES AND BLOOD POISON,

OBSTINATE ULCERS, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATION, Lost Vitality Early Decay, Physical and Mental Prostration, Melancholia, Bladder and Kidney Diseases. (Acute cases 4—10 days) Relief at once. BY METHODS combining the Allopathic, Homeopathic Eclectic & Botanic systems of medicine, the only one known that cures permanently the worst cases. Largest Hospital and Private Practical Experience with every remedy and means known to science for quickest recovery and permanent cure. The most dangerous cases solicited. Young, middle-aged and old men write or call for book Truth, exposing the frauds, their schemes to swindle sufferers. Thousands are disappointed by quacks, their exaggerating and lying advertisements as well as those claiming 25 to 50 years practice which they do not have. Best skill in the beginning will save money, suffering and delay. Hours, 9 a.m. 6 p. Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 10. Sundays, till 1.

August 17 '88 1y.

50 *FIFTY DOLLARS for* LIFE SCHOLARSHIP PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philada. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. The BEST Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. *Write for Circulars.*

dtd a17

DICKINSON SEMINARY,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

A thoroughly-equipped Classical and Scientific School for both sexes. 15 Teachers. Degrees conferred. Eclective studies when desired. Rare facilities in Music and Art. Buildings spacious. Steam, water, ventilation, fire-escapes. $180 per year for board, washing, heat, light and room. Tuition according to studies. Discounts to preachers, teachers and two from the same family. Fall term opens Sept. 3. Catalogue free. E. J. GRAY, D. D., Prest. aug 3-4w.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

The undersigned executor of the estate of Daniel Force will sell on the premises on

SATURDAY, AUG. 25th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Northwardly by lands of Martin Albertson and Josiah Coleman, eastwardly by land of William Hulme and Hiram Karns, southwardly by lands of Thomas J. Coleman and westwardly by lands of Dr. John Chapin, containing about 76 acres of land, more or less, whereon is erected a two story plank house, bank barn and out-building, wagon shed &c. Good fruit on the premises, never failing spring at the door and land in good state of cultivation. The property is within 1½ miles of Stillwater station of the R. & S. R. R.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

ISAAC A. DEWITT, Executor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa., the undersigned trustee will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1888.

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of a lot of ground owned by John Hooper, on the northwest side of First street of Bloomsburg, and running thence along said street southwestwardly sixty feet to the corner of an alley; thence along said alley northwestwardly one hundred and sixty feet to other land of the said Dr. John Ramsay, thence by the same northeastwardly sixty feet to John Hooper's lot aforesaid, and thence along the same southeastwardly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning, containing thirty-five and one-fourth perches strict measure, be the same more or less being known as the Welsh Baptist church property.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid when the deed shall be executed for the property; the three-fourths in one year with interest from date of deed, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. JONES, Trustee.

Aug. 10-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Hoffman.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator, will meet at the office of C. E. Geyer Esq., in Catawissa, Tuesday September 4th, at 9 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Auditor.

Aug. 3 '88

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Jonas Doty, deceased.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss.

To J. O. Doty, Ira Doty, David Doty, Israel Doty, Luther R. Doty and Martha A. Minier, all of Columbia county; George Doty of Luzerne Co., Pa., and Sarah

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.
Bloomsburg	7 31	2 16	8 00	9 00	6 40	6 00
Main Street	7 20	2 06	7 50	9 11	6 51	6 05
Irondale	7 18	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54	6 08
Paper Mill	7 11	1 52	7 39	9 25	7 04	6 15
Lightstreet	7 08	1 47	7 35	9 30	7 08	6 18
Orangeville	6 55	1 33	7 25	9 50	7 20	6 27
Forks	6 45	1 14	7 18	10 01	7 34	6 37
Tubbs	6 41	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 38	6 41
Stillwater	6 36	1 01	7 02	10 15	7 44	6 46
Benton	6 18	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 52	6 54
"	A	12 10	11 00			
Edsons	6 25	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56	6 57
Colea Creek	6 22	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 00	7 00
Sugarloaf	6 19	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05	7 03
Laubachs	6 17	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09	7 05
Central	6 10	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16	7 12
	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar A. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

SOUTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:15 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:46 a. m.
6.36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

$25.00 Reward

Will be paid for information leading to conviction of any person or persons fishing with gill nets, seines, explosives, poisonous baits or by any other unlawful means in any of the waters of Columbia county.
COLUMBIA COUNTY GAME AND FISH ASSO.
aug. 24-3m.

SALES.

SEPTEMBER 8th.—John P. Jones, trustee, will sell valuable real estate known as the Welsh Baptist church property situate in the town of Bloomsburg, at 2 p. m. See advertisement in another column.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

WANTED.—100 bark peelers. Apply to Thos. Wheeler, at Wilson Cole's above Central, Columbia county, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A sorrel horse, seven years of age, a fine family horse, can be driven single or double, weighs about 1100 pounds.
CHARLES ASH,
aug. 17-2t. Stillwater.

WANTED.—1000 bushels of baking apples wanted by E. Deiffenbach, Bloomsburg. [tf

FOR SALE.—A special "Pony Star" bicycle, latest pattern, in first-class order, has not been run over 50 miles.
JOE. WELLS.
Bloomsburg, Pa. aug-24.

M'Killip Bros. have completely refitted their studio with the best and most approved instruments for portraiture, from locket size up to life size, and instruments especially adapted to photographing out door groups and residences, together with the latest scenic effects and accessories. Babies' pictures par excellence for which has been added a special extra rapid Voigtlaender Euryscope. Copying, enlarging and photographic reproductions of drawings, patent models and machinery intelligently executed. Animals photographed by the flash light process. Life size crayon portraits in gold frame only $10.

Personal.

Michael Chemberlin of Dunmore is visiting relatives here.

P. E. Wirt Esq. went to New York on Thursday.

G. W. Bertsch and wife are at Atlantic City.

E. Skyles M'Killip is spending a few days at Carlisle, Pa.

The Misses Kline, of Hughesville, visited Miss Annie Miller Thursday of last week.

Mr. Freas Brown went to Ocean Grove Tuesday morning.

Miss Mame Frick, of Danville, is visiting the Misses Clark.

Dr. B. Clark's advertisement appears in another column of this paper.

Miss McGowen of Reading, is the guest of Mrs. P. E. Wirt.

Chas. McHenry of Scranton, has been visiting friends here during the past week.

Will Armstrong, now of Williamsport but formerly of this place, was in town this week.

Mrs. D. A. Creasy, Miss Ada Hartman, Mrs. K. C. Ent, and daughter, and Mr. J. K. Eyer are visiting at Ocean Grove.

Rev. J. S. Wagner will conduct the services at the Reformed Church, Catawissa, next Sunday evening.

H. M. Rupert attended the funeral of his uncle, Geo. B. Markle, at Hazleton Thursday.

T. Frank Maloy is much improved in health, and has gone to Wilkesbarre with his sister.

G. E. Myers, who has been visiting at Catawissa for several weeks, started for his home at Chadron Neb., on Monday.

E. P. Williams, of Scranton, has taken the place of W. C. Dougherty at the United States Express office.

Mr. H. C. Kelchner of Lightstreet, started on a western trip Thursday morning. He will visit in Ohio and Michigan, and may remain in the latter state.

W. R. Ringrose was taken suddenly ill with a congestive chill while at work at the Normal school last Monday. He is now improving.

Frank Aurandland and Joe Wolfe drove to Sunbury last Saturday. Spent Sunday in Sunbury and vicinity, and returned home Monday morning. They report a pleasant trip.

Rev. W. C. Laverett is taking a two weeks vacation and is visiting relatives in New England. Services will be resumed at the Episcopal church next Sunday.

A company of M. E. ladies are getting organized at this place.

Great clearing sale of shoes at F. D. Dentler's.

Grand Army Day one week from next Thursday.

For school supplies of all kinds go to Mercer's.

A "little German band" discoursed music on our streets Wednesday.

Remember that the 6th of September is the last day for the registration of voters.

Slates, pencils and tablets of all descriptions at Mercer's drug and book store.

A party of canoeists from Wilkesbarre passed down the river Tuesday, en route for Chesapeake Bay.

All the school books used at the Normal kept in stock at Mercer's drug and book store.

The Grangers picnic at Williams' Grove will begin Monday next and continue for six days.

The Methodist parsonage, at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, has been much improved by a fresh coat of paint.

Three new coaches were placed on the B. & S. railroad Friday last. The next addition will be a new and larger engine.

Peaches! Peaches! A carload will be received at the Bloomsburg Car Co's store, Thursday of next week.

Recollect that Grand Army Day is only one week from next Thursday and make your preparations accordingly.

The contract for the building of the stack and boiler and engine house at the Silk Mill has been awarded to Thomas Gorrey.

A number of families from this place have been camping out the past week near W. M. Cole's.

Pimples, boils and other humors are liable to appear when the blood gets heated. To cure them, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. R. Carmen, the milliner of Benton, is visiting friends in Three Rivers, Michigan. She will return about the 10th of September.

Joseph E. Zeigler, administrator of Geo. Zeigler, deceased, will sell real estate and personal property on the premises, in Scott township, Thursday September 20th 1888.

Soon the theatrical season will open. The first entertainment at the Opera House will be given by the "Cold Day" company on September 5th.

A request to the Normal students. Do not buy your tablets, pencils, box paper, school books, slates, &c., until you have seen our stock. J. H. MERCER.

The Sunday School of the Hidlay Union church of Centre township will hold a festival in the grove near the church on Friday and Saturday evenings Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

A car load of Delaware peaches will be received at the Bloomsburg Car Co's store corner of Main and Iron streets, Thursday of next week.

Danville vs. Bloomsburg at Athletic Park Friday afternoon. Let there be a large turn out and fewer dead-beats looking over the fence.

The Bonita Tennis Club has a tournament to-day (Thursday) with the Catawissa Club We go to press too early to learn the results.

The galvanized iron cornice that makes such a handsome finish to the roof of J. K. Lockard's new building is the work of Eshleman & Wolf. It is a first class job.

Mr. J. K. Lockard is now in Delaware purchasing a car load of peaches for the Bloomsburg Car Co's store. They will be here Thursday of next week.

The law office of Geo. E. Elwell has been removed to the second floor of the COLUMBIAN building. Judge Elwell occupies the same office, and may be consulted on legal matters.

The young assistant superintendent of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad arrived Friday evening of last week, and took up his residence on Centre street. Both mother and son are doing well.

The *Milton Economist* says: Milton has more gossips and mischief-making slangwhangers to the square foot than any town in the state. This may appear as a broad assertion, but the facts bear it out.

A game of ball was to have been played last Friday afternoon at Athletic Park between the Berwick and Bloomsburg nines, but did not take place on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The Reformed Sunday School of Bloomsburg will picnic at Hess' Grove, near Central, on next Saturday a week, Sept. 1. A general invitation is extended to all who desire to spend a day pleasantly in a beautiful grove. Further notice next week.

The Game & Fish Protective Association offers a reward of $25.00 for information that will lead to the conviction of any one who uses unlawful means of taking fish. This is no bluff game, for the Association means to put a stop to the wholesale depletion of the streams if there is any efficacy in the law.

The officers and a number of the members of the Knights of the Golden Eagle of Berwick came to Bloomsburg Thursday evening of last week to institute the Theta castle at this place. The institution ceremonies took place in the hall in the Barton building. About 80 members joined the organization.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Aug. 21, 1888.

Mrs. E. Bradford, Mr. Charles Bartlet, Bloomsburg Nursery, C. M. Hep, Geo. C. Haighs, R. R. Hartman, Simon Kinney, E. P. Mead, Mrs. Mary L. Shultz.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The additions recently made to his residence by Paul E. Wirt Esq. are completed, and they speak highly for the taste displayed in the design by the owner, and for the skill in execution of the work by Thomas Gorrey, the builder. The dining room is a perfect gem. It is finished in antique oak, with inlaid floor and wainscoting. The walls above the wainscoting are covered with Lincrusta Walton, and the ceiling is a unique design in rough plaster. At the side is a beautiful stained glass window, and at the end a smaller one over a window seat. A corner cupboard and a fireplace complete the room.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," but there are things in politics that are mightier than either.

All the latest styles of bracelets. Cleveland and Harrison scarf pins at C. E. Sharpless'.

The 18th annual fair of the Montour Agricultural Society will be held at Danville, September 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

The premium list of the Benton Fair will appear in this paper soon. The COLUMBIAN being the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract.

The jobbing patronage of this office still continues constantly to increase. The number of jobs done in 1887 was ahead of any previous year, and thus far this year it exceeds 1887 largely Unsurpassed facilities, good work and low prices account for this.

A new edition of the Laws and Ordinances of the town of Bloomsburg is in preparation at this office, and will be ready soon. Since the publication of the first edition ten years ago, fifteen additional ordinances have been passed. The book will contain nearly 100 pages and should be in the hands of every tax-payer.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

Centre county is excited over what is claimed to be the discovery of a vein of gold bearing quartz in the Karthaus basin. The news from there declares that analysis shows that the article is there in paying quantities, and companies are being organized to work it.

The grand jury of Northumberland county met Thursday of last week, Judge Bucher, of Union county holding court, and brought in two indictments against P. A. Huber, the man who embezzled $29,000 from the P. & R. R. R. Co. The indictments were for embezzlement and embezzlement as bailee.

An exchange in the anthracite region says the production of coal continues at an unprecedented rate and the output for the month of August will exceed all previous calculations on records. The quantity of anthracite sent to market for the week ending August 4 reached nearly eight hundred thousand tons, while the total tonnage for the year to that date exceeds the production for the corresponding period of 1887 by about one million tons.

Frederick Hendershott died at his residence on Iron street on Sunday morning last at eleven o'clock. He had been in ill health for some time, but was confined to the bed only a few days. He was born in Fishingcreek township in 1824, and moved to Bloomsburg in 1841. In 1846 he married Miss Catharine S. Vannatta, who with five children, survives him. He was a member of the M. E. Church. The funeral was held at the M. E. Church on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

James I. Dougherty and Lewis Tittle, two prominent Democratic politicians of Danville made a wager in relation to the delegate election held on last Saturday at that place that which one should lose should wheel the other man from one hotel to another and spend $5. Last Monday night the bet was carried into effect. The wheelbarrow was draped with the stars and stripes. Dougherty sat inside, wheeled by Tittle, and followed by a brass band. They paraded through the street, literally blocked on both sides by people.

James McGee of Philadelphia was in town on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering the question of removing his carpet factory from Philadelphia to Bloomsburg. Mr. McGee has been here twice before, and has expressed himself as delighted with the facilities afforded for factories by our town. If proper inducements are offered the carpet factory can be brought here. What Mr. McGee asks is by no means unreasonable, and a strong effort should be made to bring him here with his establishment which would give employment to more than 100 hands.

Miss Elizabeth Ruckle of Lightstreet was found dead in bed Sunday morning, August 19th. Her death was caused by dropsy, with which she has suffered for a number of years, yet was not confined to her bed. She was an exceedingly large woman, being nearly six feet in height and weighing over 300 pounds. Her death was unexpected and consequently a shock to the community. She was about 55 years of age, and leaves one sister, Mrs. Conrad Hippensteel of west Scott township and three brothers, Mr. Geo, Ruckle of Centre, Mr. Wesley Ruckel of east Scott, and Mr. Joseph Ruckle of Bloomsburg.

The largest excursion of the season went over the B. & S. railroad Saturday last. There were 22 car loads numbering in all nearly two thousand people. Three engines were used in taking the excursionists up and two in returning. Superintendent Leader secured an engine, several coaches and an engineer from the D. L. & W. railroad. With the addition of the three new coaches, and the gondolas having permanent covers, nearly all were able to be protected from the sun and storm. The engineer of the D. L. & W. expressed himself as being delighted with the road, and wished he could run regularly over it.

George B. Markle, one of the most extensive coal operators of the Lehigh region, died at the residence of his son in Hazleton last Saturday evening. He had been identified with this region since 1849, when he accepted a position with A. Pardee & Co. In 1858 he opened up the Jeddo Collieries. Since then other collieries have been added until this firm is third largest in men employed and tonnage shipped in the Lehigh region. He retired from active business in 1879, and resided much of his time in Philadelphia. His health was badly shattered and he spent much time in travel. As was his usual custom he went to Hazleton in the early summer and resided with his son John. About ten days ago his condition was such as to alarm his sons, who at once telegraphed the remainder of the family, who were visiting George B. Markle, Jr., at Portland, Ore. The latter started from that city on a special train August 8, and arrived at his bedside by Saturday evening, the entire trip of over 3000 miles being made in less than eighty-four hours. Mr. Markle was a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, the Highland Coal Company, the East Broadtop Railroad Company and the Union Improvement Company. He was born at Milton, Pa., July 1, 1827. In 1847 he was married to Miss Emily Robison, of Bloomsburg, who survives him. Of the nine children born to him five are living. He was an uncle of H. M. Rupert, of this place, and brother-in-law of J. B. Robison Esq.

Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation, and a fine constitution may be weakened and ruined by simple neglect. There is no medicine, for regulating the bowels and restoring a natural action to the digestive organs, equal to Ayer's Pills.

Eagles Mere.

The most beautiful, and this season's most popular, summer resort in Pennsylvania, is Lewis Lake, in the Allegheny mountains. Situated as it is, high above the bustle and turmoil of the busy world, its delightful attractions bring to its shores people from all over the United States. Numbers spend the entire summer there, while hundreds go there to spend their summer vacation of a few weeks or days, and are only too sorry that they are unable to remain longer. Eagles' Mere is the picturesque name of the pretty little village that clusters around its banks. It is composed of summer cottages and boasts of four first class hotels, which are filled to overflowing during the entire summer. The season is now drawing to a close yet the guests are still flocking in and the season promises to be a long one. Cottagers usually remain until late in September and even until October.

The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, and on clear days and evenings its surface is covered with merry boat loads of visitors at the Mere. Each morning the little steamer that plys the water of the lake takes a load of people to the upper end where a large bath house is erected and there all who wish may bathe in the limpid waters. In the evening there is a hop or an entertainment of some kind at one of the hotels, each one of which possesses an orchestra, or at the skating rink, now used mostly for dances and festivals. Tennis and baseball are other amusements.

Religious services are not wanting at Eagles' Mere and each Sabbath the summer sojourners may be seen wending their way to the picturesque little stone chapel which has been recently built.

A summer pleasure seeker, who has spent a week or two at the delightful spot and tasted of its many and varied enjoyments always returns to his home in the sweltering city with the greatest reluctance.

Prohibition County Convention.

According to announcement the Prohibition Convention of Columbia Co., met in Winona Hall, Bloomsburg on the 18th inst and was called to order by the Chairman of county committee, J. B. Patton, prayer by Rev. H. A. Straub, music by Millville and Iola quartettee. The chairman stated the object of the convention. Prof. Walker was elected chairman for the day. A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the next year. Minutes of meeting held at Millville April 9, 1888, read and approved, Committee on offices reported the names of J. B. Patten for chairman of the county committe, T. C. Wilson, for Secretary, Shadrack Eves for Treasurer, M. P. Lutz and W. J. Bidleman for members of executive committee. The report of the committee was adopted and the candidates declared elected. A committee was appointed to prepare Constitution and By-Laws. Also a committee to present names of candidates for county officers to be elected at the next election. The Convention was addressed by Rev. H. A. Straub of Rohrsburg, Rev. W. A. Lepley of Buckhorn, Rev. A. B. Still of Danville and others. The report of committee on constitution and by-laws was read and adopted. The committee on nominations made the following report which was adopted. Judicial Conferees M. P. Lutz, G. W. Correll and Maud C. Walker. Representatives Dr. I. L. Edwards and T. C. Wilson, Sheriff, A. Smith; Coroner Thos. Seaborn. The conferees were instructed to oppose fusion with any other party. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved: That we hereby endorse the resolutions adopted by this committee at their last meeting held at Millville, April 9, 1888. Also the platform adopted by our state convention held at Harrisburg in May, 1888.

The convention was enlivened by several pieces of music by the quartette. The thanks of the convention were extended to the musicians and speakers, after which the convention adjourned.

T. C. WILSON, Secretary.

Robert A Otz, Architect of the Silk Mill, Killed.

Robert A. Otz of West Hoboken, was the architect of the new silk mill, now in course of erection at Sixth and West streets, and has been coming here every month to inspect the work. He made many friends here among those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. On Monday evening Mr. G. S. Robbins received a telegram from Mr. Stapfer, one of the Silk Mill Co., saying that Mr. Otz was dead. A letter received Wednesday morning gives the following particulars from a Hoboken paper: Edward Otz, the owner of a silk mill in West Hoboken, recently had a bridge built at the entrance of his factory. While Robert Otz, his brother, who is an architect, and Julius Mahler, the superintendent of the mill were standing under the arch of the bridge a workman wheeled a heavy cornice upon the structure, which suddenly collapsed, burying the two men under the ruins. A number of factory hands went to work at once to extricate them but when found Otz and Mahler were dead. Both of them were terribly bruised about the head and body. The man who wheeled the cornice on the bridge escaped with a few scratches. It is thought that the mortar between the bricks of the arch was not dry and that consequently the structure could not support the weight which was placed upon it.

The Follmer Reunion.

The annual reunion of the Follmer family will be held on Tuesday, the fourth day of September next, at the Follmer Church in Turbut Township. Owing to circumstances over which the committee has had no control the monument to be dedicated at this meeting has not been completed, and the dedication will therefore be postponed. The committee have met with encouraging success in the securing of funds for the monument, and are fully assured that by the following reunion it will be in place for dedicating and a complete record of the members of the Follmer Family will be compiled. The presence of all the members of the Family is especially requested at this reunion. C. Frank Follmer, Sec. of the Follmer reunion. J. M. Follmer, Sec. of the Follmer Monumental Committee.

The State Fair.

The Pennsylvania State Fair will be held September 3d to 15th, 1888, Broad and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia. Among the new and fresh attractions may be mentioned the facilities for reaching and leaving the grounds will be greatly improved. Exceptional low railroad rates; the accommodations on the grounds for ladies and children, as well as men have received special attention, and will be far in advance of other years; more liberality will characterize the premiums for trotting, running and jumping matches; while the strictest rules will be observed regarding the character of the participants; pleasing entertainments for children will be a prominent and unusual feature; better music will be had this year than ever, and in greater variety; it is expected that the present exhibition will far excel that of any former year; entries free. Premium lists and other information supplied on application to D. W. Seller, Secretary, No. 10 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

Columbia County Agricultural Society.

The Fall meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural Society will be held at Bloomsburg, October 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1888. The following races will take place then:

THURSDAY—No. 1.—2:30 class. Purse, $250. $125—$75—$37.50—$18.75—$11.25—$7.50. No. 2.—2:38 class. Purse, $200. $100—$50—$30—$20.

FRIDAY—No. 3.—2:22 class, pacing. Purse, $200. $100—$50—$30—$20. No. 4.—2:30 class. Purse, $200. $100—$50—$30—$20.

SATURDAY—No. 5.—2:48 class. Purse, $150. $75—$37.50—$—22.50—$15. No. 6—Open to all. Purse, $400. $200—$100—$60—$40.

Classes.—No. 1 for Columbia county horses owned and used by farmers; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 open to all horses eligible. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness; not less than 4 to enter and 3 to start. Entrance fee ten per cent of purse and must accompany the nomination or it will not be recognized. National rules to govern. Horsemen are requested to open correspondence with the Secretary at once. Entries close on Saturday, October 6th at 11 o'clock p. m., and must be addressed to

H. V. WHITE, Secy.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

An Eloping Couple Caught.

THEY ARE PARADED THROUGH THE STREETS OF MILTON HANDCUFFED TOGETHER.

MILTON, Aug. 18.—In the latter part of last July John Steigerwalt, an engineer, left his wife and three children and took with him the wife of William Everett and her 15-year-old daughter. When they reached Georgetown she sent the daughter back to her home. Everett put a detective on his wife's track. She was found at Steelton, stopping with a brother. Stiegerwalt was captured in Reading.

Both were brought here this morning. They were placed on bail by a justice of the peace. Being unable to secure bail they were taken through the most prominent streets en route to the depot, handcuffed together, with a crowd at their heels shouting and guying them. They were lodged in the Sunbury jail.

Five hundred pairs of ladies' shoes to be closed out at less than cost at F. D. Dentler's.

Jurymen for September Term.

GRAND JURY.

The following named persons were drawn to serve as members of the grand jury for September court:

BERWICK—W. V. Palmer.
BRIARCREEK.—Lamon Martz, Clarence Sponenberg.
CATAWISSA—Frank Gable, C. W. Harder.
CENTRE—Samuel Lutz.
CONYNGHAM—G. W. Billman, John F. Hannon.
FISHINGCREEK—Daniel Wenner.
GREENWOOD—M. M. Appleman, Jackson Robbins.
JACKSON—Joshua Savage.
LOCUST—Jacob I. Stine.
MAIN—D. S. Brown.
MADISON—John A. Dildine, John M. Smith.
MIFFLIN—Aaron Andreas.
MT. PLEASANT—Frank Davis.
ORANGE—H. C. Bowman, Aaron Patterson,
PINE—S. J. Eckman, A. J. Lyons.
SCOTT—Boyd Hensil, Martin Savage.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

The following is a list of traverse jurors drawn for September term of court.

First Week.

BENTON—W. L. Cole, W. S. Laubach.
BERWICK—C. C. Long, Stephen Vanhouten, John Reedy.
BLOOM—Lloyd Fox, William H. Housel, John Klinger, L. D. Kase, Henry Ohl, B. F. Savitts, Wm. Wolf, Alfred Hower.
CATAWISSA—Lloyd Berger, H. J. Strouse, Charles Sharpless.
CENTRALIA—John O'Donnell, James Reilly.
CONYNGHAM—L. W. Sanger.
FISHINGCREEK—William J. Smith.
GREENWOOD—C. B. Johnson.
JACKSON—Henry Hagenbuch.
LOCUST—Adam Clayberger, Lawson H. Lee.
MIFFLIN—Freeman Smoyer.
MONTOUR—Daniel Fry.
ORANGE—David Grover. Abner Welsch.
SCOTT—William Englehart, John Grett, Stephen Pettit, Stephen Pohe, C. C. Tremley, David Whitmire.
SUGARLOAF—Hanford Cole, James W. Pennington.

Second Week.

BENTON—James Conner, John C. Wenner.
BERWICK—Harvey Bower, James McMichael, Emanuel Roup.
BLOOM—George Aurandt, T. M. Dawson, C. S. Fornwald, Peter E. Knapp, Daniel Miller.
BRIARCREEK—A. B. Croop. Abraham Lockard.
CATAWISSA—M. V. B. Kline, Albert Kline.
CENTRALIA—Patrick Curran, Joseph H. Davis.
CENTRE—David Hayman, J. Wilson Miller.
CONYNGHAM—John L. Kline.
FISHINGCREEK—Jacob Geisinger, E. M. Laubach, Francis Welsch.
GREENWOOD—J. W. Lore.
HEMLOCK—Edward Ivey.
JACKSON—William Brink, Geo. Hirleman Sr.
LOCUST—Washington George.
MADISON—Robert Johnson.
MIFFLIN—Horace Creasy.
MT. PLEASANT—William Kitchen.
MONTOUR—Peter A. Evans.
SCOTT—Lewis Lee, Greely Sneidman, Daniel Wirtman, B. G. Wapples.
SUGARLOAF—David Kocher.

A Very Proper Reply Indeed.

From the Springfield Union.

"Oh, Fred, I've been rummaging around in the attic, and what do you suppose I've found?"

"Don't know—Government bonds, perhaps."

"Don't trifle, Fred, its horrible. What will you say if I tell you I found a great hole gnawed in the big trunk and my wedding dress all in tatters?"

"Well, I should say rats!"

Swearers, Attention.

Persons who are in the habit of using profane language on the streets should give their attention for a moment to the following: "If any person shall willfully, premeditatedly and despitefully blaspheme or speak loosely and profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the Holy Spirit or the Scriptures of truth, such persons, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $100, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding three months, or either, at the discretion of the Court. Act of March 31, 1860."

A perfect complexion, free from pimple or blemish, is very rarely seen, because few people have perfectly pure blood. And yet, all disfiguring eruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Try it, and surprise your friends with the result.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

Wit and Humor.

"It is one," said Drencher, despairingly, after drinking his tenth glass of beer; "I can't get up any sensation on this stuff. The flesh is swilling but the spirits weak."

Country and city ways.—City Lady (with very thin purse)—"I am so tired. I've been shopping all day. What have you been doing?" Country Lady (arms full of wheat sheaves)—"Buying."

Talking shop.—Our Chemist (proudly)—"This is my eldest boy, Mr. O'Hoggarty, P." Mr. O'H.—"Sure, Mr. McPill, it didn't want anybody to tell me that. I can see your liniments in his face."

A tribe in the palm region of the Amazon cradles the young in palm leaves. In this country a palm also enters largely in the work of bringing up the young, but it is used more in threshing than in cradling.

As a literary centre Chicago now outranks Boston. The facts seems to be clearly established that a judicious mixture of pork with beans makes a diet more conductive to the growth and development of literary culture than beans alone.

Will run through the week.—"You seem to be fond of roast beef, Bobby," said the minister who was a guest at Sunday dinner. "Yes, sir," replied Bobby, "but I will be tired of it by the time that roast beef is all gone."

Mother (to meddlesome child)—"Edwin, if you don't stop putting your fingers in that oxalic acid, the first thing you know you will be on your way to heaven." Elder Sister (solemnly)—"Yes, and if you do go, just think; you would never see your dear mother again!"

Tired and worn.—Mother (to daughter at an evening party)—"You look tired and worn, Cicely, dear. I cautioned you against dancing too much." Daughter—"I haven't danced for an hour, mamma; Mr. De Lysle, this is my mother."

Daughter—"Papa, dear, Mr. Sampson is coming to-night, and I wish when you go to bed that you would close the transom over your door." Father (humbly)—"Do I snore so loudly as all that?" "Yes, papa; and I dont want Mr. Sampson to think that that sort of things runs in the family."

But I don't understand about this phonograph. How is it done? What is it like?" "Why, it is simply talking to a machine instead of to ears of flesh and blood." "Talking to a machine?" "Yes, talking to a machine; not precisely as I'm doing now, but very much the same."

The police officers at Niagara Falls have been instructed to arrest all persons who may hereafter visit there for the purpose of performing daring feats. This doesn't include the young man who takes his bride to the Falls, with only fifty dollars in his pocket and expects to have enough left to pay his fare home.

"Now, Cicely," he said as they seated themselves on the grand stand, "if there is anything you don't understand, just ask me and I'll tell you all about it." "Thank you, George," replied Cicely. "Who is that young man going about with the glasses; is he the umpire?" "No; he's the soda-water man. Here, young man, give us two glasses of lemon."

"Will nobody separate these dogs?" exclaimed the humane man, with righteous indignation. "Have you no feelings, sir?" he continued, addressing a big fellow who seemed to be taking a delighted interest in the combat. "Feelin's, pard?" was the reply. "Feelin's? I've got $20 bet on this fight, and my dog's on top. Chaw 'im, Zeke!"

Culture among the masses.—A fact.—Old lady (looking over art student copying at South Kensington from the old masters)—"Now that's uncommon bright and pretty, ain't it, John? Something like a picture I calls that!" Old gentleman—"Yes, my dear. I wonder (ruminatively) what they're going to do with the old ones?"

Tailor—"To tell the truth, Mr. Sprigglett, this piece will hardly be suitable for a bathing costume, for it is sure to shrink after being wet." Sprigglet—"Oh, I nevah go near the nawsty horwid wattah, deah boy. Just sit wound on the sand and entertain the deah ladies, don't ye know. Just give me something stwiking, and something that the sun doesn't fade."

Frank (in the lobby).—Ex-Liberal Whip—"I say, Watkin, you have shown a little cross-voting lately. What are we to consider you now—Conservative or Radical, Whig or Tory?" Sir Edward Watkin—"My Lord you must not consider me Conservative or Radical, Whig or Tory, I am for the Union—of France and England; I am a Channel-tunnelist."

Tremlow—"Gone completely, Siggy!" Sigamund—"What is it? I saw you an hour ago, and you were getting on swimmingly with that stunning Marshmallow girl Tremlow—"So I was, me deah boy, so I was; but just when I began to get over my bashfulness a little, she turned around and asked me if I wouldn't like to come over and play with her little sister some afternoon."

"I don't see how I can go," said Mrs. McStyle; "really I have nothing to wear," "Nothing to wear!" exclaimed Mr. McS.; where is your cream satin?" "Why, John, how ridiculous you are! You know that that is worn threadbare!" "I don't see how that can be. You have not worn it above three times." "Very true; but then, think of the times I had to try it on while it was making."

"Of course I see you're joking," said Mrs. R., with a knowing look, interrupting her nephew, who had just commenced reading aloud the title of a paragraph in a newspaper, "A University for Wales." You can't take me in quite so easily. University for whales, indeed? And yet," she added reflectively; "when I was in Cornwall, I heard them frequently speak of a 'school of herrings.' So you may be right, after all."

Two brothers, William and Stephen Grant lived on contiguous farms in New Brunswick. William had a lawsuit with a man named Somers, and defeated him. Somers started to drive home from town one day, and overtook a son of his enemy. The boy was unknown to him. Although knowing Somers well, the boy asked for a ride, resolving to be very careful to hide his identity. After driving a short distance Somers said, "Let's see you are a Grant, ain't you? Whose son are you?". The boy realizing that the crisis had come, resolved to be equal to it and answered, "I'm Uncle Steve's son!" I am sorry to add that the man had so little sense of humor that he put the boy out of the wagon.

The State Normal School of this district at Bloomsburg will examine candidates for the Senior class, August 14, 1888. The Fall term will begin August 28, Tuesday.

Attention is especially invited to the reduction in rates. Tuition in the Normal course is almost free and the expense of boarding is very small.

A specialist in the Natural Sciences, Prof. H. E. Chapin, will succeed Prof. Ferree. All our Seniors and Juniors were approved by the State Examiners, although they were the largest number ever presented by us, aggregating over one hundred.

Full professional standing is conferred by the diploma. Many students are prepared for college. For catalogue address,
REV. D. J. WALLER JR.,
Principal.

Slept for Eight Years.

There is in a Southern insane asylum an eight-year-old boy who has never been awake since the hour of his birth. He was the child of a paralytic mother and has delicate features and a high, white forehead, with long black curls. His arm is no larger than an ordinary man's thumb. He has not moved once since birth.

Superintendent Leader is winning many friends in this section by his management of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad. He is a good guardian for the railroad company, and endeavors to please the traveling public. The latest addition and convenience was the placing of an additional passenger train, which leaves Bloomsburg at 6 a. m. arriving at Central at 7:12. Returning leaves Central at 6:10 p. m. arriving at Bloomsburg at 7:31. This will give all an opportunity of spending a whole day at the head waters either for business or pleasure. With this extra train there are now three trains running daily each way. There is considerable of travel over this road, and it to be hoped that with this additional train the travel may be so increased as to justify the continuance of this early train.

Tecumseh at His Old Tricks.

From the New York Tribune.

When General Sherman called on the Blaine party on Friday evening the old veteran went through a round of kissing which would have staggered any one less accustomed to that mode of salute, but in which he took the initiative. The "smacks" sounded like pistol shots as he greeted the young ladies, and the gentlemen in the room were all prompted to make remarks on the subject of osculation.

A Modest Man Blushes and Bolts.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

One of the illustrated papers prints a portrait of a lady at Saratoga who has three hundred dresses. A careful study of the portrait suggests the inquiry as to why she didn't put one on when she sat for her picture.

Buy Lester's School Shoes Every pair warranted.

DIED.

HILLEY—In Sugarloaf township Aug. 17, 1888, Mrs. Mary Hilley aged 72 years 11 months and 9 days.

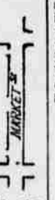
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

Closed Saturdays at 1 P. M.

When you come to the city bear in mind that Wanamaker's is a meeting and resting and waiting place as well as the biggest store in the world. There are reading and sitting and retiring rooms for you: telephone, telegraph, and mail facilities. Your parcels will be cared for without charge. We try to make you welcome whether you care to buy or not.



You know that there is no worthy hot weather (or any weather) thing for wear or home use but we have it. If you can't come to the store, write for whatever you want, samples or goods. Shopping by mail has come to be simple and certain. A few scratches of a pen, and all the facilities

Printing of Government Money.

CONCLUSIONS OF A COMMITTEE WHICH HAS INVESTIGATED THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Chairman Wheeler, of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, to-day received from the Public Printer the first copies of the report on the bill. "To provide for printing the Government securities in the highest style of the art." The bill is intended to do away with the use of power presses in printing notes and bonds, substituting therefor the hand press, upon which it is claimed better work can be done.

"In the earlier stages of their investigation," says the report, the committee were waited on by the Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor, by whom it was urged that the plate printers of the country were vitaly interested in the decision which the committee might reach, both as citizens who were liable to be imposed upon and subjected to loss if the obligations of the Government were so poorly printed as to facilitate, if not to invite counterfeiting, and as handicraftsmen interested in vindicating their claims that the intelligence, training and skill of their brethren could not be equalled by machinery."

The committee also found that at its last regular session the New York Legislature adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That all Government securities, such as bonds, notes, stamps, checks, &c., should be executed in the highest obtainable grade and perfection of the arts of engraving and printing, for the security of the Government and the people against error, fraud and counterfeiting, and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress be, and they hereby are, requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure legislation to that end.

As to the character of the notes now being issued by the Government, Chief Bell, of the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department, testified before the committee that we have a miserable lot of genuine bills, some of which are easily and very skillfully counterfeited. Mr. Graves the present Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, supported his claim that the use of steam-presses was more economical by the statement that they had affected a saving of 18 per cent. in the cost of printing notes and bonds.

"But granting that Mr. Graves's figures are absolutely correct," says the report, there remains the increased expense of maintaining the secret service division of the Treasury Department and the expense attending the prosecution of captured counterfeiters. But the committee cannot agree that the mere question of economy merits consideration in this connection. In their opinion there is but one point in issue in considering this bill and that is the duty of the Government to afford the citizen the greatest attainable security against counterfeit notes, and being satisfied that this security can be obtained in greater degree by using the hand-roller press exclusively they are unanimously of the opinion that the steam presses should be discarded.

As to the second section of the bill, providing that hereafter the chief and the assistant chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be either practical engravers or plate-printers, the deliberate conclusion of the committee is that the chief or assistant of the bureau should be qualified to decide of his own knowledge upon the merits or defects of any piece of work turned out by any of his subordinates, and be further able of his own knowledge to point out how the defects can be most effectually and expeditiously remedied. The committee find further that this abilitypcan not be acquired without preliminary training and experience as a practical printer or engraver, and that no amount of general information, no degree of intelligence, can supply this indispensible practical knowledge or be an equivalent for it.

Doesn't Understand It.

Stephen Pilpot, a dark gentleman, who at one time was the most prominent ferryman on Bayou De Muckle, was appointed by the Oak Hill Conference to call upon the Governor of Mississippi and ascertain a few facts in relation to free trade.

"Now, Gubner,' said the old fellow as he covered up a spittoon with his hat, "what does it all mean, nohow?"

"It simply means a revision of the tariff."

"What is de tariff, Gubner?"

"Why, it is the duty which the Government imposes upon certain articles which people of other nations send here."

"Whut sort o' articles?"

"Oh, almost everything."

"Wall—er, does we need dem articles."

"Yes."

"An' we charges dem folks fur fetchin' us what we needs."

"Yes,"

"Wharfo?"

"Because it protects our own people. By paying more for some of those articles you help men at home who, by means of the tariff, are enabled to sell their wares at a higher price."

"But, look yare, who pays dat higher price?"

"You do."

"Wall, now, who he'ps me dat er way? Does you know o' anybody dat is payin' mo' fur er artickle jest ter he'p me?"

"No, I can't say that I do."

"Den why is I 'spected ter pay mo' den er thing is wuth?"

"To keep up our industries."

"What is de industries doin' fur de niggah?"

"Why they keep prices up—it is said."

"On things dat we buy ur things dat we sell?"

"On things that we buy, I believe."

"Wall, now, look yar, I'se wuss off den I wuz 'fo' I come up yare. Tell you the truf I doan blebe no man un'erstan's dis blame bizness."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Saved My Child's Life.

J. S. Weaver, Secretary Iron Steamboat Company, New York, says: I wish to say to the public that I had a child about four years of age, lying at the point of death, with summer complaint, (diarrhœa) the doctor and all of us having given up hope. The doctor however, advised us to get some of Speer's Port Wine, and give her a little at a time—very little, but of ten. As a last resort we did so, and I say that Speer's Port Wine saved her life. She is my only child. I had never seen Mr. Speer, but with tears of joy, I went and told him that his wine had saved the life of my only child.

Ugly 'Girl!—Oh, Adele, I wish I were as beautiful as you are.

Pretty Adele—Of course you do.—

Would be no Trouble.

"Oh, I'll not be the least trouble," said the lady boarder, who wheedled the mistress of a select boarding-house into taking her for six months, although the mistress had said that she never, never would take another woman to board. "I do not blame you for not wanting to board women," said the lady boarder, while laying off her wraps in her room; "most of them are so finicky and troublesome, but I think you'll find I'm not one of that sort. I just take things as I find them, and make no fuss at all. Now I'll just wash my hands, and—oh, could you just get me a little white castile soap instead of this cocoanut oil stuff.

"I'll see."

"And about the towels—I never use towels so rough as this, and I'd like a Turkish towel on the rack all the time."

"Very well."

"Thank you. I'm determined not to be troublesome after I once get settled and I—don't you think this dressing-case would look better on this side of the room?"

"I don't know."

"Seems to me it would. Suppose you call a servant up and let us see how it will look moved; and while she's here I'll change the bed to the other corner—that is, if you have no objection."

"Oh, none at all."

"Thank you. I don't really care much, but then—oh, would it be too much trouble to have a cup of hot water sent up to me before each meal? I think it does me good."

"I suppose I can arrange that," said the landlady, gloomily.

"Thanks; you are very kind. Now I guess I'll—oh, I wonder if there is any hot water in the bath room! I'd like to wash out a few things that I never send to the laundry. And I wonder if I'd be in the way if I went to the kitchen to iron them? I'll not be a bit of trouble."

"The cook may object; I don't mind myself," said the landlady.

"Oh, I'll get round her easy enough. Trust me for that. I always do out my handkerchiefs and small pieces wherever I board, and I—oh, while I think of it, I'd like to mention that I never drink anything but green tea, and I'd like my bread made without salt."

"I hardly know how to manage that," said the landlady.

"Why, just make one loaf without salt. See? I hope you won't take a bit of trouble on my account if I'm sometimes too late for meals. Sometime I'm out shopping or may feel a little lazy in the morning, and won't get up, but I'll soon find out where things are in the pantry, and will just help myself without troubling any one."

"Oh—yes."

"I like hot cakes for breakfast the year round, and sirloin steak. Will you ring for a servant and have her lower the window a little from the top? I see the blankets on the bed are white. I prefer red blankets, and I see that you have woven wire springs. Could you exchange them for the spiral springs? I much prefer them and I—" but the landlady, being new to the business, has gone from the room in a dazed condition of mind and body, while the lady boarder reduces her wants to writing as they occur to her during the day.

An Unpatriotic Position.

Those who take the position that the workingmen of this country will be reduced to the condition what they call the "pauper laborer of Europe" if the present extravagant tariff is not maintained are not only guilty of an economic absurdity, but they are faithless to the institutions of the country and offer an insult to American workmen. In the first place, it is an absurdity to say that taxes which increase the prices of both imported and domestic products, and which have to be paid by the people from the fruits of their labor, increase the general production and improve the condition of the laborer. So far as they enable those who control certain industries to derive excessive profits from them, as in many cases they do, they are merely drawing from the substance produced by other industries for the enrichment of these men. Workingmen in general get the less for their services on account of this process and are the worse off. This is true of those employed in the favored industries as well as of others. To say that the favorable condition of American laborers has been produced and is maintained by this process of suction is a wicked falsehood.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Watch that Runs Without Winding.

A Shamokin despatch says William the Stamets, who is the inside foreman of B. Reading Company's Big Mountain Colliery, has in his posse-sion a lady's silver, stem-winding watch, of a Swiss make, which is puzzling the minds of a good many people. About three months ago it was found impossible to wind the watch, and, although several attempts have been made, no one has ever succeeded in turning the stem. Strange to say, the watch continues to run regularly. Mr. Stamets, who is a man in every way worthy of belief, says that, supposing some one was tampering with the watch without his knowledge, he placed it under lock and key for several days, only to find it running as regularly as ever. Mr. Stamets is contemplating having the watch taken apart to unravel the mystery.

The Concord *Monitor* states it as a truthful piece of news that a young man hired a boat at Lake Village recently and on returning it found a pocketbook containing $500. He promptly returned it to the owner—the man he engaged the boat of—who charged him $1 for the use of the boat and thanked him for finding the pocketbook. Judging from the course of the transaction, it is fortunate that the young man did not find $1,000, or he might have had to pay $2 for the use of the boat.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

All Golden Blondes.

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION IN A FAMILY THROUGH BATHING IN A LAKE.

Mono Lake constitutes one of the greatest natural deposits of hair dye in the known world. All who bathe in the waters of that lake become blondes and if the bathing be persisted in for any length of time they get to be red-headed. A man last Spring rented the Levining ranch, on the North side of the lake. He has three strapping daughters. As soon as the water became warm enough the girls daily went bathing in the lake. When they began taking their dips the girls were brown-haired, but they soon found themselves becoming blondes. This so delighted them that they began bathing twice a day, and between times washed their heads in water from the lake.

The old man had noticed the graudal change in the color of the hair of his daughters, and was much astonished thereat, but he had his suspicions and said nothing. He kept quiet till the hair of the girls became a fiery red, and then he went after the old woman about it. He ordered the old lady to bathe regularly every day with the girls, saying that if she became redheaded he would think there was some thing in it. Soon the hair of the old lady was as red as that of her daughters. The old man still thought there was some trick about the business, so he tried the baths himself. Now the old man, the oid woman and all hands are a family of golden blondes.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

Humorists in Correspondence.

Bill Nye recently mailed a copy of his book of "remarks" to Henry Guy Carleton, who is convalescing from a severe illness. On the fly leaf was written:

Presented to Henry Guy Carleton while he was still suffering from other causes. BILL NYE.

Mr. Carleton's letter of acceptance was worthy of this dedication. He wrote:

DEAR BILL.—I have not yet received the book. It was cruelly intercepted by my doctor, who said that pertonitis, followed by typhoid fever, was all he thought I could stand in one season. HENRY GUY CARLETON.—*Literary News.*

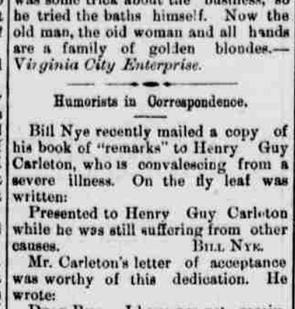
Society Girl—My dear Miss McSiddons, how you must adore your art. You seem perfectly wrapped up in it. I love to watch you on the stage when you gaze upward in that soulful way of yours as you come to some particularly emotional passage. Are you seeking inspiration when you do that?

Emotional Actress—Oh no; I am just counting the receipts in the gallery.—*Texas Siftings.*

He (at Saratoga, tenderly)—I think I have met you before, Miss Smith; your face is very familiar.

She (coldly)—Yes, sir; and those goods that you warranted would wash I tried to give away to my maid.

And then the silence became so wide and solemn that you could hear them pumping gas into the mineral springs.—*Life.*



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated of the obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A PERFECT COMBINATION

Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." **Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!**

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and oh, how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine, for I know what it did for me." MRS. J. J. WATSON. Ontario Centre, N.Y.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with malaria and nervousness. I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and I can truthfully say that five bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine." CHAS. L. STEARNS, Letter Carrier, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from impure Blood.

$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt. **For the Nervous,**

$1, six for $5. See that each bottle bears the Celery trade mark. **The Debilitated,**

$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt. **The Aged.**

OH! MY HEAD.

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 8, 1887.
Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.
CHAUNCEY B. RENDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.
I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had its happy fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak. MRS. JULIA CHILCOTE.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
Northumberland	5 40	1 55	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	10 57	7 03
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 13
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	.....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	.....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 29
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 33
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35

STATIONS.	P M	A M	SOUTH. P M	P M
SCRANTON	4 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	.....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	.....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 30	11 01	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

V. P. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect AUG. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Buffet Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Buffet Parlor car to Watkins

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Buffet Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.40 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m. with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 12.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 4.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FREE! A 26-PAGE ILLUSTRATED PAPER

Descriptive of the Soil, Climate, Productions, Manufacturing Industries and Mineral Wealth of Virginia and other Southern States. Write to

W. B. BEVILL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, ROANOKE, VA.

Enclosing 2-cent Stamp

OLD AND INADEQUATE

STEAM MACHINERY!

can be made satisfactory, so that loss of time and expense of getting new can be avoided. It will cost nothing to correspond with the

MACHINERY IMPROVEMENT CO.

State your case and find out what they can do for you. Address LOCK BOX 2504, NEW YORK POST OFFICE, giving full particulars. July 30-r-1m

Of Interest to Ladies.

We will send a **FREE SAMPLE** of our wonderful specific for female complaints to any lady who wishes to test its efficacy before purchasing. Send stamp for postage. BAKER REMEDY CO., Box 104, Buffalo, N. Y.

nov 25 n c&co 1y.

SUFFERING WOMEN MARRIED OR SINGLE,

When troubled with those annoying irregularities so frequently following a cold or exposure, or from Constitutional Weakness so peculiar to their sex, should

Use DR. DUCHOINE'S Celebrated

FEMALE REGULATING PILLS.

They are Strengthening to the entire system, impart tone, vigor and magnetic force to all functions of body and mind. Sent by mail, securely sealed, $1. Address Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. LOUIS, MO.

nov25n c&co1y.

Are We the "Fittest?"

From the San Francisco Daily Report.

If the Chinese capture California—something they will certainly do, should we destroy our defenses by a vote for Harrison—it will not take them long to capture the rest of the country. We are very self-conceited. We are quite sure that in the struggle of life we are the fittest, and shall therefore survive. We have no doubt at all that the laws of nature will be suspended in our case. So we forgot that we have conquered this country from the Indians because one white man can live where ten Indians starve, because where a white man needs an acre to keep him an Indian cannot get along with ten. We are full of confidence because the fact that ten Chinamen can live where one white man would starve, that an American needs ten acres to keep him while a Chinamen can get along with one, has not yet impressed us. The "fittest" are those who can best adapt themselves to their surroundings. The fittest persons to live and thrive and grow fat and rich and enjoy themselves in the fetid and crowded dens of Chinatown are the Chinese; so they dwell there. We could not. We want a great deal the Chinese can get along very well without. Hence, if ever they come unchecked, or practically unchecked into this country, they will drive the American to the wall, just as the American has driven the Indian. There are enough of them to do it, too, and with reproduction unchecked, as in China, by the impossibility of supporting a family, the race would increase here with enormous rapidity. So far from being "settled," the Chinese question is endowed at present with a more dangerous vitality than ever. Let California haul down its anti-Chinese flag by voting for Harrison and the yellow host will swarm over our walls.

Dyspepsia.

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, removes the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

What He Wanted.

"I want to make a report that my wife has run away," said a tired-looking man to Lieutenant Amiss at Twelfth Street station. "Very well," replied the Lieutenant, politely; "when did it happen?" "When did what happen?" asked the man with a sigh. "When did your wife run away?" repeated the Lieutenant kindly. "She hasn't run away," said the man sitting down. "What did you say so for?" asked the Lieutenant getting hot in the collar. "I didn't say so," replied the man. "Yes you did," said the Lieutenant. "No I didn't. I said I *wanted* to report that she *had* run away but confound her, she won't give me a chance. Can't a man express a wish in this office without being insulted?" Then the man grinned at his joke in time to get a tip from the Lieutenant instead of a bounce into the street, and he went away and moistened the inner coating of his stamach with ten cents worth.—*Washington Critic.*

LOG CABINS were the most prominent feature of the Presidential campaign of 1840. At the opening of the campaign the oppposition sneeringly proclaimed "Tippecanoe" Harrison a low fellow, "born in a log cabin." His friends at once made the Log Cabin the emblem of the most enthusiastic of campaigns. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and "Tippecanoe" stomach tonic are enthusiastically received by the American people to-day, because they are the remedies of the common people—simple but effective.

Coffins Sent to Live Men.

"Here is the queerest case of swindling I ever heard of," said a gentlemen, as he laid down a copy of an English newspaper. "It shows that the British are as sharp sometimes as the Yankees. A young man, wearing a most melancholy countenance and all the habiliments of woe went to a prominent undertaker, and stating that his uncle (naming a wealthy citizen) was dead, ordered a very expensive coffin with silver mounting to be sent to the residence of the deceased. In payment he tendered a check considerably larger than the price of the coffin, and received the change in hard sovereigns. The sorrowful young man then disappeared, and when the coffin was sent accordingly to the address the prominent citizen supposed to be deceased was found alive and well. The slick swindler played his little game on a number of the leading undertakers of London, and then worked the same racket in Dublin without being caught. So you see Johnny Bull can give us some pointers on swindling yet."—*Louisville (Ky.) Post*

It is an absolute fact that there is not an ounce of Pond's Extract sold which is not put up in their own bottles by Pond's Extract Co. It cannot be bought except in the Company's bottles. *No druggist can make it.* No druggist can "put it up" for you. The only way to get the real Pond's Extract is to buy a bottle with the Company's strip over the cork, their name blown in the glass, and their landscape trade mark on the buff wrapper. Any druggist who would deceive you about this by selling you a cheap spurious imitation as Pond's Extract, saying that he "buys it by the barrel and puts it in bottles himself," is not a safe man to sell medicine or anything else.

Purify Your Blood.

Bodily and mental health depend upon a healthy condition of the blood. The blood particularly in the spring and summer months, becomes clogged with impurities, which poison it and generate disease. A harmless blood purifier is necessary to restore a healthy tone. The best purifier and tonic known is Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). Of its wonderful purifying and tonic powers we give a few testimonials:

Mr. Wm. A. Siebold, with George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York, writes: "I feel it my duty, for the benefit of others who may be afflicted as I was, to write you this letter, which you can use in any way you choose. I suffered great pain from boils, all over my neck; I could not turn my head without acute pain. After trying all the usual remedies, and finding no relief, I used one bottle S. S. S. and very soon I was entirely relieved of my 'Job's Comforters.' Now not a sign of my affliction can be seen."

Mr. M. G. Hamlin, Winston, N. C., writes: "I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enabling me to stand the hot summer days. On using it I soon become strong of body and easy of mind."

Mr. C. E. Mitchell, West 3d St. Ferry, New York, writes: "I weighed 116 pounds when I began taking your medicine, and now 153 pounds. I would not be without S. S. S. for several times its weight in gold."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Disease mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., DRUGGISTS, ATLANTA, GA.

12 Pounds of Tumor

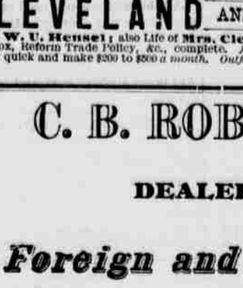
is a hideous thing to have attached to a human frame, yet Mr. Reuben Severance, of Upper Stillwater, (part of Old Town, Me.,) had one in his groin which he carried for about ten years. It began to form about fourteen years ago, being at first hardly larger than a pea. Mr. Severance, in his sworn statement before ex-Governor B. F. Davis, of Maine says:

"At first it did not trouble me much but as it grew in size it was accompanied by severe darting pains. Food did not digest, had attacks of dizziness; roaring sounds in ears and passed sleepless nights. In 1886 tumor weighed several pounds and extended to knee. Now least exertion caused intense, tearing pain like sticking of needles in flesh. Abandoned hope and took to bed. Physicians declined to cut it out, saying I was too old and weak to survive. Am 76 years of age. Some one recommended Brown's Sarsaparilla. I experienced immediate change for better. Appetite returned; food ceased to trouble me; ringing noises left my head, and best of all tumor began to shrivel up and disappear. It is now and has been for some time entirely gone. Can and do do good days work. I say God bless the man who invented this medicine. He should wear a crown. I mean always to keep by me a bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla while I live."

With this statement we have paper signed by postmaster, druggist, as well as seven of the town officials, stating they know the above to be true, and ex-Gov. Davis also adds his evidence. There is no case of blood disease which cannot be cured by

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co., Bangor, Me. may25 d ly



All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I. c2815&16

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. **GET THE GENUINE**

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

aug 16-r-4t.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE U. S. From Colonial and Revolutionary times to the present. Presidents and Administrations. Congresses and Political Measures. RISE and FALL of PARTIES—their Platforms and Principles. Questions of the hour—Civil Service, Prohibition, Surplus Revenue. TARIFF AND FREE TRADE, with arguments for and against. 640 pages, 300 Engravings. LOW Price. QUICK Sales. $65 A MONTH for Agents—Teachers, Students, Bright men or women in each county to take orders for this popular and fast-selling book. A great year ahead. Send for circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 720 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa.

J uly27-Z & 1y-im.

A Rare Busines Chance.

Confidential correspondence desired with reliable party in this section, who can invest One Thousand Dollars Cash. A fortune in a few years guaranteed to the right person. Large and steady income from the start. Business easy, safe and sure and no former experience necessary. Full particulars by mail.

Address CHARLES C. McDONALD, General Post Office, Newark, New Jersey.